No 1780 of 1889.

From

The Collector of

The Commissioner

Southern Division

Karwar 6th June 1889.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No 125 of the 30th April 1889 the accompaniments of which were returned with yours, I have the honor to observe that the question as to whether ryots of garden lands have a right to dig branches or keep goats beyond the bettu land attached to their gardens, depends upon the custom who have the right of grazing in the bettu lands. If the Holder has only the right of lopping the trees, and the grazing is open to the community on payment of fees the

Kau it is clear that the Holder must not
fence or dig ditches round his betta-land so
as to keep cattle out.

2. With regard to the other point the Kahu
has the right to the grass as well as to the
loppings of the trees Kau I see no objection
to his protecting his betta-land by fences
& ditches as he thinks but provided he does
not stop up any existing right of way.

3. On 1864 Mr. W. J. Shaw Steward to the
Kau Collection of Kauai instituted
enquiries as to the origin of the custom
of pollarding trees for manuring rice
and sugar gardens and submitted certain
proposals for regulating the betta
settlements. These proposals were sanctioned
by Government in their Resolution No 5020
dated 17th December 1864 subject to certain

qualifications

qualifications laid down by the Settlement Commissioner's D.O.

4 The Setta settlement in accordance with the principles sanctioned by Government were for the first time introduced in 1867 by the Assistant Collector in charge of Seven and Eight Pur Talukas. On March the Collector in consultation with the Survey and settlement Commissioner submitted some proposals in modification of the original ones sanctioned by Govt Resolution quoted in the above Para for the assessment of Setta lands and these were sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No 2211 dated 8th June 1867 the result was that two classes of Setta land were created one assessed at 8 annas per acre as originally proposed and another at reduced rate of 4 annas per

acre

acre.

5. In 1869 the survey and settlement Commissioner L.D. after consulting the local officers submitted certain proposals regarding these betta-lands and Government concurring with that officer ordered the Assistant Collector of the duty of superintending the measurement of these lands. Whether had to the question of imposing a assessment on these lands Government said that some assessment however small may be imposed on them, so by doing so a direct feeling of ownership would be established but at the same time they did not however object to the proposal to assign a certain quantity of betta land to each garden and include the assessment on it in the garden rate,

Should

Shall be Reported in the Returns of the local authorities to the Collector (see Government Resolution No 664 dated 18th February 1869) which directed the assessment of Betta land in the Godavari District was again distinctly enforced by Government in their Resolution No 1446 dated 8th April 1869.

6. I would respectfully draw your attention to the Government Resolutions noted in the margin which deal with the preservation of trees growing on Betta land and other rights in Kans and Hadi lands.

Govt Resolution No 663 dated 18th February 1869.
G. R No 1446 dated 6th April 1869
G. R. No 2451 dated 13th June 1869.
G. R No 5114 dated 13th October 1871

7. In June 1883 Rangers to remove doubts and misunderstanding between the Ryots and the Forest officers regarding the Privileges allowed to the former by the Revenue Rules

Rules. These rules were framed by the Forest Conservator of Forests Colonel Leyton and with the consent of the Collector in Coorg, they were circulated for the information and guidance of the Forest Officers and the ryots concerned. A complete copy of these rules is appended for ready reference.

8. From the Government orders quoted in para 4 above it is clear that the value of betta-land was included in the garden tali. In all these orders there is not a word said about the grass in the betta-land whether it belonged to the occupant or was the common property of the village community. This grass however was and is still looked upon as the property of the occupants of the gardens to which it is assigned. It was so considered at any rate till 1883 by the local authorities otherwise the rules referred

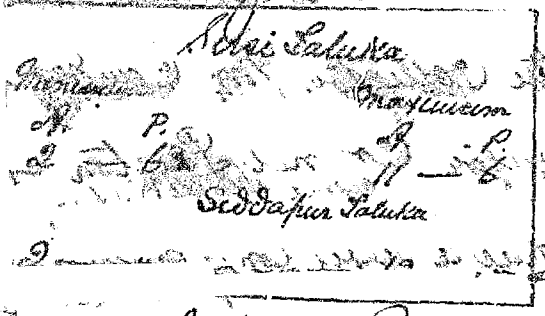
to

to in the above Rules will not have been
Reframed by the Collector, Mr Coudrey
and the Conservator Colonel Peyton, Esq
in both of whose Judicial and Executive
Districts and must have been thoroughly
acquainted with all the rights and
Privileges of the Ryots in their Talukas
One of these Rules No 5 allows the occupa
of gardens to fence Such Lands for the
purpose of growing grass in Which Cases
the Survey has been introduced Government
Resolution No 1446 of the 8th April 1869
Provides that a certain amount of Such
should be included in the assessment.

9. Beira Lands are dry crop Lands
and in almost all cases they have been
assessed as such by the Survey Officers
The Rates of assessment imposed upon

Thus

Rice are given in the margin.



They are generally occupied lands and are so known as such in the Revenue accounts. These lands are cultivated with dry crops such as ragi, Varagu but in case they be not so cultivated, grass is grown in them either for the use of cattle or for the purposes of preparing manure in the gardens. The occupants pay the assessment imposed upon them and they have therefore a right to the grass and to all trees except the reserved ones. Under these circumstances occupants must be allowed to fence such lands as they please subject of course to customary rights of way enjoyed by the public and by private individuals. Better lands

Lands are included in the Protected Forest
and they are accounted for in the Revenue
accounts as Forests in some cases and as
Reserved Forests in others. No separate assessment is made
upon them as stated above but the occupa
of gardens have a right to collect all
the trees except the reserved ones. The only
distinction that I can draw between these
two kinds of Lands is that Lands are assess
dry crop lands and are the private property
of the occupants with the exception of some
kinds of trees standing on them, while Lands
are unassessed forest reserves and are
assigned for special purposes of supplying
foliage for garden cultivation, besides which
the holder has been as above stated allowed
exclusive use of the grass.

The minimum and maximum rents
imposed

Record on garden land by the Survey Department in the Sirsi Taluka.

Inspection	Rs
4	14
3	14

2 talukas in which here are

and Kumbar gardens are given in the margin.

2. In point of fact the price of the betta-lands is considered to be the property of the holders and I think that it is as well it should be so.

3. It appears to me that the greater and more exclusive the right the garden holder has to his betta-land, the more care he will take of it, and the less likely will he be to destroy the trees by injudicious lopping. I am therefore in favour of making the right as exclusive as possible, and of allowing him to protect the land by making ditches and fences

as

as he thinks proper.

13. It must be remembered that the bulk of the Government Revenue is the above what Salutras is paid by the holder of garden land.

I have the honorable
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
Mackenzie
Collector of
Kirwan

Rules framed for guidance by the Collector of Kanara and the Conservator of Forests S.D. in Consultation with each other.

Betta-lands.

1. The ryots can cut flush with the ground the following kinds of shrubs, Jungle and prickly trees from the betta lands which have been assigned for manuring their gardens and need them either for hedges or as firewood viz:-

Mangari, Kari, Kougal, Churu, Saru, Pudare, Kelli, wild Shige, Kowli and Konri plants.

If the ryots cut each overgrown shrub in their respective Betta-lands, the remaining trees will have a free growth

2. They may cut and remove leaves for manure from trees of any kind except of the reserved kinds, namely teak, sissoo wood, blackwood, Mhone, Hirda and Shegé trees growing in the Betta lands and use it for their gardens but on no account should leaves and twigs for manure be cut and removed from these kinds of trees.

3. They may remove such dead wood as may be found lying in Betta lands and use it for fire wood, but shall not prepare firewood from fallen dead trees which are fit to be used as timber, neither should they convert it into square timber and use it for building purposes. Such

(Sd) A. D.

squared and ~~good~~ timber where the
harvest according as convenient -
in section held from time to time by
Forest Officers.

4. The Ryots are at liberty to use
twigs for fuel from which leaves have
been removed for manure, but they
shall not cut large branches or cut
trees stuck with the ground and cause
damage.

5. There is no objection for the Ryots
growing grass in their Patta lands
by fencing the same and may cut and
use the grass for their cattle or allow
their cattle to graze thereon. This rule
applies only to such Patta lands
as have been duly assigned by the
Survey Department.

The Legoti has no right whatever
over ground that the Patta-land
been assigned to them either to fell
and cause damage or to collect
remove Hirdas, Shegekai and other
its Prs. As however, Shegekai is an
article used by all there is no objection
any person collecting and removing
their own use small quantities,
y at the rate of 1/8 of a maund or 1/4
mund per house, but if any person
all collect it in large quantities
acts make a profit thereby he
all be liable to prosecution.

Rules regarding Protected Forests.

People are at liberty to collect
their firewood from Protected forests

and

and remove it by head load as much as they require. But if they wish to remove it by cart loads they must pay the usual fees as prescribed in the rules already in force.

8. They may bring dry leaves from such forests for the use of manure, but they shall not cut or remove green leaves.

9. People are at liberty to cut in these Jungles prickly shrubs such as Mangari, Churri, Sarge, Paudare, Kelli, wild chige, Kouse and Koroli and use them for hedges of their fields or firewood. The removal of these shrubs will conduce to the free growth of other kinds of trees, besides good grass will grow which will be

useful for their cattle. But they should not understand that the concession gives them any right to cut trees of any other kind or lop their branches whether large or small, any violation of this rule will make them liable to a Criminal Prosecution.

There shall be no objection to people removing from these Jungles the pieces of fallen dry wood of other than reserved kinds, not exceeding 3 feet in thickness, whenever they urgently require the same for the repair of their houses which are in danger of falling down, but they are strictly prohibited from taking such wood in large quantities on

Any

dry Aguard wood and ten inches
their Loves such timber must be
obtained in auction sale from time
to time by Forest Officers.

Translation
A.J. R.E. Candy
Collector of Kanara

"True Copy"

Collector of
Kanara

Correspondence ending with Naiu
Collectors No 1780 dated 6th June 1889

No 2331 of 889.

Revenue Department

Office, Poona
July 19th 1889.

Submitted to Governme
2 The undersigned gathers t
that the so-called house site
form larger areas than he has
been accustomed to see, and
in many cases contain forest
and forest trees. The local au
rities and the Conservator are
all of opinion that these land
should be disforested and
assessed, and it is stated that
the ryots will prefer this ar-

Enclosure

rangement to the present one. The undersigned concurs in the proposal, but is of opinion that the assessment should be levied from the date of its imposition and not from the year of the Survey Settlement, as suggested by the Divisional Forest Officer.

3 It seems perfectly clear that the occupied survey numbers referred to in para 4(b) of the Forest Settlement Officer's report should be taken up without delay under the Land Acquisition Act and the step is recommended accordingly.

4 No objection has been raised to Mr. Wingate's proposal to reserve

all

all detached "evergreen" forests which may therefore be adopted

5 The views of the local officers as to the usefulness and inexpediency of making any provision for "free grazing" should in the undersigned's opinion, be accepted, as it is evident that they are not urged from any want of considerations for the true interests of the ryots. Similar views were expressed by the Forest Officer and by the Collector of Belgaum in a correspondence referred to Government under this office No. 2218 dated 9th instant. The demarcation of free grazing areas is costly, and without such demarcation, trespass and evasion

of payment of fees would take place

6 The question of 'Betta' or Nab areas is a somewhat complicated one and crops up in paras 12 and 15 of Mr Wingate's report as well as in para 9 from Government Resolutions quoted by the Collector in his letter No 70 dated 6th June 1869, it seems to be inaccurate to say that no assessment is fixed on these lands. In his letter No. 38 dated 15th January 1869 the Survey & Settlement Commissioner S. D. proposed to "consider the assessment of Bhettas in the garden rate" instead of assessing them Separately, and

and in Government Resolution

No. 664 dated 15th February following

passed thereon, Government,

while expressing a preference fo

separate assessment, said they

would not object to the proposal

In their Resolution No 1446 dated

8th April 1869, they confirmed this

and as their orders were doubtle

carried into effect, and the garde

rate fixed with due regard to

"Bhatta" privileges, the "Bhatta

lands are, in reality, subjected to

assessment. There is, however, no

doubt, in the undersigned's mind

that the assessment was only

fixed with an eye to "Rab" privi

leges, and that Government never

contemplated the lands being

fenced

fenced and converted into private holdings and grass preserves. The Bhetta lands are, it is shown, very extensive and no such exclusive privileges could be conceded without loss to Government as well as to cattle owners generally, and all the correspondence shows that no conception of such exclusive rights was contemplated when the assessments (included in the garden rates) were fixed. The Collector in his forwarding Memo: distinctly stated that trenches round Bhetta lands "would be objectionable for the reasons given by Mr Woodrow" and though in his letter No 1780 dated 6th Ultimo he writes that

he is in favour of allowing the garden holder "to protect the land by making ditches and fences as he thinks proper" the reasons given by Mr Woodrow appear to the undersigned conclusive against any such concession. He thinks it much to be regretted that rule 5 of the joint rules, of which copy is annexed, was ever promulgated. The granting to bet holders of exclusive privilege of grazing in their own bet lands must be accompanied by permission to fence, with its attendant inconveniences, and would lead to an extension of garden cultivation, and probably to demands for fresh betta lands,

while

while it may be gathered from the Divisional Forest Officer's concluding remarks that, though fencing has, under the joint rules above referred to, been permitted and resorted to, no attempt whatever has been made at reboisement. The experiment, therefore, suggested in the Conservator's postscript has been tried and failed.

7 The undersigned is, for these reasons, of opinion that the Bhetta lands should be declared protected forests, that the fencing of them should be prohibited, and that no special privileges should be given to the garden owners beyond

those connected with rab, for which they pay in the form of a slight enhancement of the garden rates. The grazing of these lands should be let out on the fee system like any other forest lands allotted for grazing.

8 The undersigned concurs in the Conservator's opinion (para 12) that the forest lands, other than Kutta lands, should be reserved and not protected for the reasons fully stated by that officer. He also agrees with him that it is desirable to stop entirely the lopping of trees and the cutting of green brushwood in forest proper, which should embrace every

thing

-thing except the extensive betta and Byan lands, and that for this purpose, it will be undesirable to impose any great restrictions on lopping in "betta" lands. If the garden owners who make enormous profits want loppings other than those from betta, they must come to the forest department, and pay for them. They appear to be wantonly wasting their resources, and it will surely encourage this wanton waste to provide them with free supplies over and above those available from their auxiliary lands. It seems not impossible that

that, if, by strict reservation, it is brought home to them that, on the exhaustion of their betta lands, they have no free supply to look for, they will mend their ways. It will be observed that the Forest Settlement Officer is of opinion that "a little replanting and restriction in the method of pollarding is all that is wanted, to ensure the present assignments giving an ample yield for all requirements"

9 The Acting Commissioner is of opinion that a Committee consisting of the Collector, Mr. Wingate and Mr Woodrow should be

be appointed at once to frame rules for this purpose, with due regard to the remarks of the Conservator (paras 12-17). The lands are forest, and are enjoined as such by the conduct of the cultivators, which will eventually check garden cultivation and so inflict loss upon Government and themselves. A slight enhancement of the Bagaet rate does not entitle them to abuse the right they acquire thereby.

10 There can be no doubt as to the justice of the Conservator's remarks in para 27. They as well as pa. s 28 and 29 have been communicated to the Forest Settlement

Officer

Officer through the Collector and Divisional Forest Officer. The time for barring of appeals should only count from the date on which the decision is communicated to the Conservator, and in the undersigned's opinion, appeals should be allowed in ⊗ referred to in para 28. The suggestion made by the Conservator in para 29 is also approved.

11 Para 30 of the Conservator's Memo has been communicated to the Forest Settlement Officer through the Collector and instructions should be issued to the Divisional Forest Office to prepare his list of number in

Rec'd 22-7-89

in the remaining areas of Sirsi for publication with the least practicable delay.

Thomas Munro
Ag Commissioner

Request for permission to
the 7. S. O. Kansas
under Order No 5488.
OS 1-8 cc

2348A.

Forests: Forest Settle-
=ment Report of 46
villages in the Sirsi
Táluka of the Kánara
District.

Memo: from the
Commr. S. D., No. 2331
dy 17 July 1889 – Sub-
=mitting, to-getter with
subsequent correspce,
memos from the Comr of
Forests, S. C., & the Collr
of Kánara, & a letter No.
133 dy 8 Octr 1888 from
the F. S. O., Kánara, who
forwards a report, to-getter
with maps, explaining the
proposed classification of the forests
6 villages of the Sirsi Táluka,
Kánara; & making remarks.

Transmitted.

My dear Pritchard,

I have read through your papers: but before preparing a draft as I had much like to know your views generally in order to shape the draft accordingly. This will also much facilitate me in writing on the spot as necessarily [illegible] nothing of Kanara whilst you have served in the district.

As about the classification of the land as Res.d or Protected Forest I am very strongly in favour in this as in every other case of making Reserved Forest all the land there is to be retained in forest. Res.d Forest is more easily managed: Govt. has a better hold on it: the Forest Depte can exercise more control over it; than if the land is Prot.d Forest. Privileges can be accorded just as easily in Res.d as in Prot.d Forest, but their exercise can be more efficiently supervised & abuses often more satisfactorily punished in Res.d than in Prot.d Forest.

My dear Sargent,
My opinion as the several points mentioned in your letter is noted below.
Yours very
[illegible]
19/8

I think there must be two classes of forest in Kanara - Protected & Reserved - The forest area is enormous, & it is unnecessary & unwise to reserve the whole

2348 A.

Forests Forest Settlement Report of 46 villages in the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara District.

Memo: from the Commr, S. D., No 2331 dy 11 June 1889. Submitting, to get[her] with subsequent correspce, memo from the Commr of Forests, S. C., & the Coll[r] of Kánara, & a letter No 303 dy 8 Octr 1888 from the F. S. O., Kánara, who forwards a report, to get[her] with maps, explaining his proposed classification of the forests & villages of the Sirsi Táluka, Kánara; & making remarks.

Submitted.

215

My dear Pritchard,

I have read through this paper, but before preparing a draft as it and would like to know your views generally in order to shape the draft accordingly. This will also much facilitate me in writing on the subject as long as I know nothing of Kanara whilst you have served in the district.

As above the classification of the land as Res^{d} or Protected Forest I am very strongly in favour in this as in every other case of making Reserved Forest all the land that is to be retained in forest Res^{d} Forest is more easily managed: Govt. has a better hold on it: the Forest Dept can exercise more control over it; Grazing if the land is Prot^{d} Forest. Privileges can be accorded just as easily as Res^{d} as in Prot^{d} Forest, but this exercise can be more efficiently supervised & abuses often more satisfactorily punished in Res^{d} than in Prot^{d} Forest.

My dear Sargent,
My opinion on the several points mentioned in your letter is noted below.
Yours very
W. Pitchard
29/8

I think there must be two classes of forest in Kanara. Protected & Reserved. The forest area is enormous, & it is unnecessary to reserve the whole

Wd. therefore make all the Forest Reserves including the Kans or even given principles, with the arbitrary exception of Betta lands. It seems to me doubtful whether they can be treated as forest at all, but if they can they must be Protected'. I am inclined to think it wd. be advisable to consult Batty on the point whether it is open to Govt to withdraw them at all as forest.

Betta lands question presents the main difficulty & in view of the conflicting statements I find some difficulty in arriving at any opinion concerning them. The very first point is are they occupied lands or not? If they are then they cannot be held to be forests, protected or reserved. Views on this point seem to vary, but if they are merely waste land over which the Sanders Hadoes have been allowed to cut reed & grass for their sandams & other uses, paying no assessment in respect of them they then can be made Prot'd forest. There is no doubt that no assessment is paid directly on them but this question is complicated by the

It is important to preserve the Kans (or Rais). They shd. be included in reserved forests

assessed by the Survey Dept

Betta lands are Raley-ps & Govt Sanders holdings, but the rights of the occupants or ryots are restricted by the enactment & the Rules framed by Cundy & Pridham in 1843 shd. be observed, & if it be necessary for that purpose that they shd. be declared Protected Forests, they shd. I think be so declared - & shd. be treated separately from other P.F. in Kanara, Cundy's rules being adapted in regard to them. Batty cd. be consulted on this point.

allegation that the assessment on them has been included in the assessment on the garden holdings to which they are attached. Myself I am inclined to think they might be declared P.F & if this is done rules under Sec 31 in respect of them can be made. Land & Penalties rules have no legal validity Even if they are to be treated as P.F they [illegible] (1) may [illegible] of the gardens to which they are attached dig trenches round them impassable save by plank bridges (2) are those holders entitled to anything on them except reserved trees & have they exclusive rights. & (3) may no persons save those holders cut grass or graze cattle in the land. - I shd answer all these in the negative, but the point is doubtful

These better lands are the real crux. About bena lands I can see no difficulty They are apparently assessed occupied lands & are not forest of either kind.

As about grazing I can see no objection to a continuance of the existing state of things in respect of [illegible]

Yes

Cancel Rep[illegible] under the Proposed

Here is at present no free grazing & there should be none. All cattle must pay. The people desire this. If all the forests are to remain certain definite areas must be open to free grazing: the rest should be absolutely closed. The local Land Rev. & Forest Officers must in consultation decide what areas shall be open to grazing.

We stop all lopping of trees in the est. forests. The better lands whether west or east must provide all the materials for fuel & other agricultural purposes. If the farmers have more loppings, more leaves & more wood for repair boiling & other objects they must pay for them. They can well afford to do so when land for which they pay Rs. 10 yields them Rs. 200 or more an acre yearly. I would allow grass cutting for domestic use in enclosed forest & generally privileges as recommended by Woodrow & the Conservator. The closed forests shall be rigidly preserved.

? Yes

Yes.

Yes.

The land – an insignificant area – now included in house sites ...

and occupied meadows shd be dis
pensed of annual. The assessment shd
be levied from the date of imposition
4 & 1 The titles on the land shd be offered to
existing occupants at a moderate valuation
If they refuse to buy them they shd be
cut down & sold

The isolated patches of cultivated
land (only some 111 acres in all)
4a. scattered about in forest shd be se-
cured - when necessary under the
Land Acq^n act.

The other points are of minor importance

Yours sincerely

[signature]

8-8-89

Dharwar - August 15/69.

Dear Mr. Nugent.

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 11 instant.

With regard to Betta lands being at present included in Protected Forests I think I can safely say they are, as all the Kanara forests, (the unsettled portion at all events) were gazetted as such, under Sec 34, when the Act first came into force.

The next step taken was the Selection of ~~Lands~~ Forests by the Divisional Forest officers, who took up all Betta ~~Nos~~ in such villages as had been surveyed, and had them gazetted as proposed Reserves under Sec 4, to be dealt with hereafter by the Forest Settlement offic

all Betta lands not demarcated by the Survey at the time of selection standing as Protected Forest under Sec 34. The people have no legal claim to the Betta lands, the privileges of cutting toppu only, in them being accorded under the Permit-Rules. In my humble opinion the Forest Department will have far more control in the forest if a sufficiency of Protected Forest" be given for the exercise of privileges, Betta & grazing lands being included in the assignment and worked under the Permit Rules which are to hold good in Kanara. Sec G.R. No 3694 dated 20th May/89. Where settlement has already taken place in Kanara both kinds of forest have been maintained

it would surely now be anomalous
to create the remaining forests all
reserved. I have been employed
for the last two years in surveying
demarcation fire lines between
the two kinds of forest, (33) feet
wide, this tells the people off
entirely from the Reserves and
the Conservator seems to appreciate
the measure, as he is now taking
steps to close the whole of the
Munnagod Reserves, even against
grazing, and with this arrangement
the people cannot disagree, as by
their own acknowledgement ample
provision has been made for
them outside.

If the hitherto well understood
perdition of granting a Sufficiency
of Protected forest around the
cultivation be suppressed, I rather
estimate it will be the cause of
renewed agitation. The

Forest Department must always
leave open the forest immediately
surrounding the villages, and of a
definite limit up to which privileges
may extend, be not known, time
is no saying what length the
the people may not go. If
the Forest Department were
double its present strength,
they could exercise little
or no control over them in
this respect

I trust you will excuse me
again pressing this matter on
your notice, but it is from a
sense of being right in my
opinion as regards Hamara.

Yours sincerely
P. T. Young Esq.

11.8.89

My dear Ketchum

I send you this [illegible] Peyton received by me this morning, as bearing on the question of the Civil Service with most of which I have sent you the papers with a d.o letter.

Peyton is strongly in favour of the division of posts into Protected & Unprotected, but he forgets that Govt. can grant privileges in Kind as well as in Protected

Ich habe heute an Ihre
D.O. adressiert Ihnen
schreiben.

Herzlichst
Ihr
C Brinkmann

3

Manaar 2nd
7 August 89

Dear Mr Nugent

I trust you will excuse me troubling you about the following question, and asking you to get Govt to have some orders on the subject for my future guidance. I sent in proposals for the Forest Settlement of a tract of the three Pattus of Manaar as long ago as October 1888, in which I proposed having two classes of Forest viz, Protected and Reserved. As the report has not yet been returned, or orders passed upon it, I am unable to say what view the Conservator took of my proposals but I gather from his remarks on the late Mr Gleeson's report

Kenan 2.89
7 August 89

Dear Mr Nugent

I trust you will excuse me troubling you about the following question, and asking you to get Govt to pass some orders on the subject for my future guidance. I sent in proposals for the Forest Settlement of a tract of the Terai Tarna & Hanara as long ago as October 1888, in which I proposed having two classes of Forest viz, Protected and Reserved. As the report has not yet been returned or orders passed upon it, I am unable to say what view the Conservator took of my proposals, but I gather from his remarks on the late Mr Gleeson's report

Sir, I beg leave to give you
Do. returned Quittance
for receiving.

Yours &c
C Brinsmead

3 [illegible]

Forest. In any case however I think our position reflection Forest if the Swiss lands are. In case We constitution, Forest it will be best to keep them Particle Forest to avoid raising in communist legal questions.

Yours sincerely

Marquis

My dear Lee & Ent.

I return Peyton's
note — wh. is very
valuable. His
Experience is to my
mind worth the
opinions of all the
Officers now serving
in Va. put
together. His note
shd. I think be printed
The Balla Land
shd. be inundated
in Portsd. first

Sie hat Recht an Ihren
D.O. meinen guten
Freund.

Thomas Mann

C. Bermann

1918

Karwar 22
7 August 85

Dear Mr Nugent

I trust you will excuse
me troubling you about the following
question, and asking you to get
Govt to pass some orders on the
subject for my future guidance.
I sent in proposals for the Forest
Settlement of a tract of the three
Talukas of Honawar Kumta &
Ankola, in October 1884, in which I proposed
having two classes of Forest viz
Protected and Reserved. As the
report has not yet been returned
or orders passed upon it, I am
unable to say what view the
Conservator took of my proposals
but I gather from his remarks
on the late Mr Gleesons report

Sea has work on your
D.O. interests yesterday.

Yours truly

C. Brinkman

3/8

Kamran 289
7 August 89

Dear Mr. Nugent

I trust you will excuse me troubling you about the following question, and asking you to get Govt. to pass some orders on the subject for my future guidance. I sent in proposals for the Forest Settlement of a tract of the three Taluks N. Kanara as long ago as October 1888, in which I proposed having two classes of Forest viz, Protected and Reserved. As the report has not yet been returned or orders passed upon it, I am unable to say what view the Conservator took of my proposals but I gather from his remarks on the late Mr Gleeson's report

and from his last administration
Report, that he is very averse
to the two kinds of forest and
would wish the whole to be
Reserved. The system of total
Reservation will I think be worked
with difficulty in a district like
Kanara, where long existing privileges
must be admitted, and where the
forest being continuous there
would be no keeping the ravages
of men & cattle without some line
of demarcation. I have had a
long consultation with Colonel
Peyton the late Conservator
on the subject and he has been
kind enough to give me a long
& interesting note on the advantages
of the two classes of forest

herewith forwarded, which will fully explain the case, that it is needless for me to go further into it. I am now prepared to add considerably to the Forest maps of both Lorei & Huntadeloka but before doing so I would be very glad to have some expression of the views of Government as to whether my proceedings meet with approval, so as to avoid waste of time.

Hoping you will see your way to favouring me in this matter.

Believe me
Yours sincerely
P. J. Cracroft

Notes on Forest Settlement in Kanara

Where a District is almost all forest as Kanara is, and the cultivation more fluctuation of it, depending greatly on the leaves and twigs taken from adjoining waste to manure it ought to be clear in its proper bounds. Where cultivation prevails, all Reserved Forests, pure and simple, must prove intolerable to Communities having many forest privileges which have long been recognized as no more than is necessary for their welfare.

The Situation is this.

First, there is in the below ghats a large coast population extending from

from Sadashivgad to Bhatkal.
That is to say the entire coast
line between Goa and South Canara.

3. Here the average rainfall is
about 135 inches and therefore the
requirements of the people large
as regards field owing to the storms
of rain and wind which prevail
for nine months of the year, they
are also large, in small wood
for inferior dwellings, Cattlesheds,
and building purposes to keep the
back waters from flooding the
fields, and then there is the small
wood required for field implements
and raised sheds to watch the crops
from at night.

4. Lastly there are the grazing
grounds, and berries, and banks
of

of certain kinds of trees for dyeing purposes required by a large fishermen community.

5- Many of the requirements named are often very urgent, more especially to the poorer classes whose houses are often blown down or flooded, also on account of [illegible] the field bunds. Delay in getting them means much suffering and injury. It is of consequence then that the convenience of the present system should be carefully considered before the forests are declared all Reserved forest, which would be most prejudicial to the interests of large communities, instead of Reserved and Protected forest, which would

would for this, and many other reasons that will be given, protect the interest of both the people and the Government.

6. The present practice or system in the below Ghats and indeed throughout the length and breadth of Kanara, is that the people may cut and use free of charge certain kinds of inferior woods for certain specified purposes from the forests near to their fields, and where villages have no forest of their own, from such parts as may be assigned to them.

Dry leaves and twigs and fuel in head loads are also free of charge, but where the latter is brought from the forests by carts or collected and rafted by the rivers and creeks fees have to be paid.

Wood

Wood for building purposes is not free unless extreme poverty and inability to pay for it is shown, and in case of injury from storms, floods and fire some of the better kinds of wood are also given free of charge.

The Exceptions considered, the forest officers when application is made to them for wood, ~~turn fees~~ on the quantity asked for, and it is their business when the wood is cut and measured, to see that it is removed from the forest within a given time. A man's labor and time is his own, and it is more economical for him to get wood in this way than from a Depot, perhaps some way off on paying the fees, plus the forest charges for

cutting

cutting fees and percentage on account of Establishment which have to be paid.

10 The people are strongly admonished to be careful and thrifty as regards their free privileges, and that in making use of them they must on every occasion of cutting free wood report to the village officers. Further they are warned that if they do unnecessary harm, or commit unauthorized acts, they render themselves liable to a loss of privileges, and that they will not have other parts assigned them for their wants. The village officers are also warned to see there is no abuse of privileges.

To safeguard the above practice there are rules, and these rules also safeguard all the valuable

Kinds

kinds of timber trees, and nuts, and barks of any commercial value. Although the Reserved trees that may not be cut because of the value of the wood or of their nuts and barks, embrace some 19 or 20 varieties, and they are really all that can command a market outside of Kanara

The people of Kanara are also debarred by the rules from selling any material they are given free or even the wood they pay fees for, so that the system in no way brings them into competition with the Forest Department in the sale of forest produce.

The rules referred to as governing the practice described are more familiarly known as the Kanara Permit Rules, and of

if they are properly supervised and enforced they are very workable and are safeguard sufficient to maintain forest tracts. Say Protected Forests in a fairly efficient condition; though necessarily not up to the standard of what Reserved Forests free of rights ought to be.

The Permit Rules &c &c.

Rules 2 – The District becoming a part of the Bombay Presidency and they have since been amended twice, though slightly. They could not be well applied to Reserved Forests if read and given effect to as they are now. In their general character or practice and dealing with the whole population of the District as they do, they would, if it is meant to continue the existing privileges, strike at the very

very root of all that discipline and control it is intended and only proper the Forest officers should Exercise in the Reserved Forests where all measures promoting the very best Conservancy and improvements should be firmly maintained.

On the other hand the Permit Rules are admirably adapted for the administration of the Protected Forests which the privileges of the mass of the people should be confined and enjoyed in, as now. In this way the Protected Forests would stand like a buffer between the people and the Reserved Forests, in which as latter the Forest Department should be supreme.

In

In the below Ghats too as well as in the above Ghats which will be referred to presently there is abundant Forest area for the two classes of Forests of the Forest Act Viz: Reserved and Protected Forests.

The Protected Forests would naturally in any Forest Settlement Embrace the parts most convenient in finding the people their Forest requirements. They would be administered by the Forest Department assisted by the Revenue Officers. The Reserved Forests would be altogether at the disposal of the Forest Department to deal with them in such manner as would maintain them in the highest state of efficiency, so as to secure the largest return from them. In fact as before said the Forest Officers should be supreme in all, as affects the Reserved Forests.

The

The Reserved Forests would naturally comprise the forest tracts of the entirely deserted and less populous villages, with additions from such other villages as would appear to the Forest Settlement Officer not to require their whole area for Protected Forests.

If both the classes of forests are formed in this way the mass of the people would not find themselves oppressed or imprisoned in the embraces of Reserved Forests surrounding them on all sides up to their very doors, and the administration of which would fall corrupt or overzealous subordinates intolerable sway.

On the other hand the Protected Forests would comprise either the entire tracts or portions of the more

more populous parts.

21. They should be sufficient to find the people in grazing and the forest necessaries before referring to, and the administration of them should be governed by the Permit Rules, which are quite capable of safeguarding them with a sufficiently numerous and paid establishment assisted as before said by the village officers.

22. It should be recollected too, that the Forest Act is capable of giving additional protection to the Protected Forests, in as much as it is enacted in one of the clauses of the Chapter relating to the Protected Forests that when Cause is shewn 1/3rd of a Protected Forest may be closed for a long term of years.

The Chapter also legalizes the reservation of such trees and produce as may be desired, thereby giving them equal protection as if standing in a Reserved Forest.

2. On the whole then, and after this fashion there should be no cause for anxiety as regards the protection that can be afforded to Protected Forests not yet as regards the privileges of the people as they stand now.

3. In the Reserved Forests too the bonds of protection can be tightened to an unlimited extent, the only people entitled to consideration in them being the few scattered people within them, and in dealing with whom the Forest officer could afford to be generous.

4. As regards the above Shats and the forests extending back from them, there is,

is along the Ghats and their immediate neighborhood leaving out the Lupa Ghats alone, the Mavik garden cultivator, and his valuable Spice garden, property that will have to be tenderly dealt with.

2/1. It would be intolerable to the Mavik cultivator to have Reserved Forests surrounding their gardens ~~and~~ at their very doors, for they, as well as the entire population above the Ghats, have all the privileges Extending to, and shown for the below-Ghats.

Moreover the large area of garden land to be found above the Ghats has for every acre of garden a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 8 acres attached to it, free from the Forests, and which the cultivator pollards to free them from

Ca...

leaves and twigs for manuring purposes.

This additional area which is auxiliary from the forests, put together, comprises a very large number of areas. They could not be included in the Reserved forest for many obvious reasons and could not be left free of protection [illegible] the certainty of their destruction. Experience has shown that the Havik Community, is more than ordinary, improvident. Perhaps it is that from early times being surrounded with forest, these people have come to believe they can never exhaust the forests about them and have consequently acted and still act recklessly as regards the main spring supporting

supporting their gardens Any way they cannot be trusted or left to themselves as regards their Betta Lands, for they would most assuredly cut down the trees on them for building and other purposes and then clamour and agitate for more forest, leaving it a question, whether the forests should contribute a further allotment or ruin overtake the gardens with loss of much revenue to Government. I take it, that the forests would have to contribute under the circumstances, and therefore it is the interest of the Forest Department to protect these people against themselves by having the Betta lands included in the Protected forests, and therefore under a control that it is best not to lose sight of.

Yrs

This is one exasperated statement of the case as regards the Betta assignments from the Forests, and the Havik cultivators in provision, and in example of it, it is as well to say here that some 18 years ago the experiment was tried of giving the garden cultivators charge of the trees on their Betta land subject to the condition that they should not be cut without the previous permission of the Mamlutdars being obtained, and very shortly afterwards the Siddapur Mamlutdar now Deputy Collector and Treasury Officer of Bijapur, reported that in case the right was continued to the Haviks to cut their trees that is to say those on the Betta land there would not be one left in a short time and that

his

his whole time was taken up in granting the permission he ~~had~~ prayed for by them.

31 It is clear then, that the Havik garden cultivators must be safeguarded against their own improvident acts and the Betta cultivation assignments included in the Protected Forests. Any one having a knowledge of the matter will at once understand they cannot be included in the Reserved Forests.

32 There must then, more than in any other part of Kanara, be two classes of Forests Reserved and Protected in the above sharts; the former to be dealt entirely with, by the Forest Department, and the latter, in which the Betta lands should be included, where the people may exercise their

their privileges after the manner before described, and under supervision by the Forest Officers and the Revenue officers.

In the above States there is immense room for both the Reserved and Protected Forests and for the reasons given throughout this note it would be well to attend to this.

The Extent to which the Reserved Forests may be formed in the above States may be understood from the facts that it is perfectly feasible and was a great object a few years back to have one unbroken block or mass of Reserved Forests of about 1000 Square miles, all mostly high timber forest of great value and teak bearing, taken from

from the Yellapur, Mundgod, Sirsi, Haliyal and Supa forest tract.

25 To improve this and get it into the highest state of efficiency should be the aim, and ambition of the Forest Officer and it will be wise of them to give it all the attention it deserves, for it will alone, even putting aside the other large blocks of Reserved Forests there will be in several places elsewhere, supply all the wants in timber and fuel in the great Plains outside Kanara without looking to the quarter from which the people of Kanara have right to look for their wants, privileges and

wages

usages of too many years to be ignored or trifled with.

From this it is not intended to be understood that timber should not be cut in the Protected Forests for export, for it may, and besides, large and heavy timber is but sparingly wanted by the people of Kanara.

Forest operations, exporting timber, may, therefore be carried into the Protected Forests without injury to the interests of the people whose chief wants are small or moderately sized wood.

Before closing this it is well to say that within the last 23 years - say from 1866 - there has been considerable agitation over

over forest matters, once in the earlier part of the period named owing to an attempt to make the majority of the people take their wood and fuel wants from the numerous Depôts which were formed. This was bitterly resented and in the below that much wood and fuel was left to rot in the Depôts, the better classes importing their wants from South Canara and Malabar and even sending timber above the Ghats, and the poorer classes stealing it.

97 Again lately there was considerable agitation in Sirsy where a Sabha, that gave much trouble and caused discontent and ill

will

wile, was formed. On this occasion there were really no grounds for the numerous complaints that were made. Still it suited certain parties to get up agitation, collect money and make people believe their forest privileges were in danger and to certain extent they succeeded.

Perhaps the agitation about forests in other parts of the Presidency gave the opportunity. Very likely it was so, but any how it was quite certain, and it will be well not to lose sight of it, that the people of Kanara are very tenacious as regards their forest privileges, and

ag

if any thing is likely to
raise their suspicions as to
the future of their forest wants
an Interpreter, Reserved Forests
must be their doors is sure to do it

Dharwar
30.7.89.

Signed W. Peyton. Colonel C

Note:

The reports now submitted deal with the Forest Demarcation & Settlement of 46 villages in the Lusi Taluka of the Kanara district. The area of these villages is 72098 5/8 acres: 53807 3/10 acres are old forest demarcated before 1878, notified u/s 34 of the I.F. act & subsequently notified under Sec 4 as proposed to be constituted Reserved Forest: and 8225 5/8 additional acres were in 1887 notified under Sec 4; bringing up the total area already notified under Secs 37 & 41 and Sec. 4 to 62032 37/40 acres. The F.S.O now proposes to add to this area (1) 18 3/10 acres of land formerly occupied but now acquired by Forest purposes by purchase or exchange (2) 111 13/20 acres of occupied land, by reserve if necessary to the Land acquisition act & (3) 15 14/40 acres of occupied land, hereafter as opportunities offer, thus raising the 62178 7/20 acres, or about 86 per cent of the total area, the total acreage under forest. From this however has to be deducted the area — not given in the report but apparently not very extensive — of lands which through mere inadvertence

if any thing is likely to
raise their suspicions as to
the future of their forest wants
and [redacted] reserved Forests
up to their doors is sure to do it

Shanwar
30.7.89

Signed W. Peyton. Colonel C.

Pale

The reports now submitted deal with the Forest Demarcation & Settlement of 46 villages in the Sirsi Taluka of Kanara District. The area of these villages is 72098 5/8 acres: 53807 1/10 acres are old forest demarcated before 1878, notified under Sec. 34 of the I.F. Act & subsequently notified under Sec 4 as proposed to be constituted Reserved Forest: and 8225 5/8 additional acres were in 1887 notified under Sec 4; bringing up the total area already notified under Secs 34 & 4 to 62032 33/40 acres. The F.S.O now proposes to add to this area (1) 18 3/10 acres of land formerly occupied but now acquired for forest purposes by purchase or exchange (2) 111 13/20 acres of occupied land, by reserve if necessary to the Land Acquisition Act, & (3) 15 14/40 acres of occupied land: leaving as opportunities offer, thus raising to 62178 7/20 acres, or about 86 per cent of the total area. The total acreage under forest. From this however has to be deducted the area — not given in the report but apparently not very extensive — of lands which through poor management

Forests are used as house-sites, meadows & orchards.

2. The F.S.O recommends that of the lands included in [illegible] about 35633½ acres shd be formally constituted Reserved Forest, whilst the remainder, some 26539½ acres, including about 7000 acres of Beta lands, shd be located as Protected Forests. The Conservator of Forests S.C. whilst concurring in the proposed demarcation of lands to be included in forests is of opinion that all the lands save the Beta lands shd be constituted Reserved Forest. The arguments he adduces in support of his contention are deserving of much weight, but on full consideration of the subject the A-in C is of opinion that Mr. Wingate's proposals under this head shd be adopted, subject however as they are to the views expressed by Col. Peyton who may be regarded as the best living authority on all questions connected with the forests of Kamaon. One of the chief merits of Mr. Wingate's scheme is that save in a few isolated instances of little consequence the exercise of privileges will be limited to the Protected [illegible] & that throughout the area set aside

hereinbefore of any cost being incurred in it save in a few areas of restricted size immediately surrounding some homesteads scattered about in it, which areas should be exactly marked off.

3. The requisite notice should accordingly now be issued in regard to the lands proposed as respectively Res.d & Prot.d Forest

4. The recommendation that the small area of forest land included in homesteads orchards & occupied meadows should be disforested, assumed & given out on the ordinary assessment terms, meets with the approval of all the local officers & the Govt. of Comm.r of is sanctioned. The assessment should be levied from the date on which it may be fixed & the occupancy formally granted. The trees on these lands should be offered at a moderate valuation to the existing occupants: if they refuse to bear the trees they should be cut down & sold by the Forest Dept.

5. The occupied lands measuring $18\frac{3}{10}$ acres already acquired should be notified under Sec. 4: those measuring $15\frac{19}{40}$ acres which are now occupied but are proposed for gradual acquisition hereafter should be [illegible]

an occasion occurs when relinquished or forfeited or when the occupants are willing to part with them. The min. indicate acquisition of 43 small numbers with an aggregate area of $111\frac{17}{20}$ acres. scattered about in the forests is recommended. Ten of the 43 numbers have already been secured by the F.S.O. but the owners of the remaining 33 numbers decline to accede to the terms offered or to part with the lands: steps should therefore at once be adopted to take up the numbers in question under the provisions of the Land Acqn. Act.

6. The rights found to exist by the F.S.O — mainly of user — and to admitted to seem questionable whether some of the passing rights admitted by Mr. Wingate were rights at all. but no appeal was possible as intimation of Forest Officers decisions was not communicated to the Forest Dept. Officers until the period within which an appeal cd by law be preferred had elapsed. In future the F.S.O should immediately on passing a decision concerning a right claimed communicate a copy of Forest Officers decision to the Conservator Forests Bihar Forests Officer.

7. It clearly is desirable that the Kan or evergreen jungles shd be connected with Res'd Forest & strictly conserved. The report shows that serious injury has been caused to these valuable forest belts by the encroachments of the villagers on them & the unrestricted cutting of thorns, bamboos, brushwood, bowles & even trees. It is essential that these destructive practices shd be stopped and active measures taken to preserve the jungles, all of which shd therefore be notified as Res'd Forests.

8. The question of the hill lands presents the greatest difficulty, but they now are Protected Forest & must be retained & clearly notified as such. Govt. regret to notice that the F.S.O & the local officers report that these lands, the portion cultivation of which is allowed to occupants by sanction holdings to enable them to obtain them from the boundary, have not yet reached the extent that in carrying out their cultivation are being gradually exhausted, that the jungle growth is being constantly destroyed & that practically no attempts are being made by the sanction holders to reclaim the lands or to husband the resources they offer

Efforts should now be made to impress
on the cultivators in question the short-
sighted nature of their policy, & encourage
and to convince them of the folly of their
procedure in destroying the fine growth on
their hitherto barren & then rendering them
useless at no very distant period for the
purposes for which they have specially
been assigned - It should be distinctly pointed
out to them now, that no further allotment
to them of land for tah will be sanctioned
and that they must make their present
extra lands meet their requirements.
Owing to their own prodigal waste of the
resources, amply liberal as they are,
hitherto at their disposal by Govt. those
resources shd hereafter fail they must
accept the consequences as no more
waste land can be handed over to them
& shall the scrub forest shd be reduced to a
useless waste -

- In extra lands the occupants of the
villages allowed to use them may be
permitted to exercise the privileges authorised
& the rules framed by Govt. Pergunah &
ra. Cawdry. may summon them by
notices (care being taken to see that no

& that rights of way are not infringed encroachments are allowed) and shd be held to have the exclusive privilege of cutting grass & grazing cattle on these lands.

10. The order that a clearing round a holding may extend to 50 feet only shd be strictly enforced. From the Conservator's report it wd seem that that limit is not unfrequently greatly exceeded.

11. No difficulty wd seem to exist in respect of Forest lands. Those are apparently circumscribed occupied lands & are not either Res^d or Protected Forest.

12. As already stated the Reserved Forest lands must, with the few & insignificant exceptions previously noted, be strictly preserved. No lopping of trees of any description can be permitted in them. If the Sanchar holders require more lopping, leaves, & wood for repairing boiling & other objects than their Forest lands can provide they must pay for the additional forest produce they needed, & this they can well afford to do seeing that an acre of land for which they pay about Rs. 10 a year yields them Rs. 200 or more annually.

13. The privileges recommended by the F.S.O may, with the explanation given by Mr. Woodhouse as to what shd be considered "bona fide ... purposes" for which wood may be taken, be allowed in the Protected Forests.

14. No free grazing is at present allowed in the forest tracts under reports or in any other part of Kumaun. All cattle pay for grazing in the forest. The system has been in force for years & no objection to it has been or is raised. The F.S.O & all the other officers including the Comm^r of the Commr whose reports are before Govt strongly advocate the continuance of the existing system. No change in this respect is therefore called for & Mr. Wingate's proposals in respect of fees & other areas to be open for grazing are sanctioned.

15. The G. in C. concurs with the F.S.O & the local officers in considering that it is desirable that rules shd be framed & sanctioned under Sec. 31 of the I. F. Act for the regulation of privileges &c in Prot^d Forests, as the rules now in operation have no legal validity & are merely departmental orders. Draft rules shd now be sent.

by the F.S.O. the Dist. F.O. & the Govt in communication. & shd be submitted to Govt for approval through the Govr? & the Commr S.D

rules under the act wd probably follow on the general lines of the rules issued by Col. Peyton & Mr. Camden with such modifications as experience since gained may show to be advisable

HE
31.8.89

From Mr Pritchard C.P.O. 31/8

HE the Govr

Pritchard to: leaves in para 8 the words "placed at their disposal" and "allotment by them of land for cab" Mr Wingate in his letter of 15.8. says "the people have no legal claim to the Letter lands" Colonel Peyton says that "for every acre of garden a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 8 acres" is attached to it, "far from the forest."
I wish to know it definitely declared both by the L. and L. Department and if necessary by the R.L.A. What is the exact legal status of the Letter Lands. Has the assignment been claimed and allowed in adopting garden lands?

Hon Mr. Pritchard

The "Beka" Islands have H.M. already been notified as Protected Islands and I see no objection to the suspension of any Treaties &c. concerned.

Wellington. C.F.D. 26/10

WE Wm Gwyn

264

On further consideration I think that the inquiry mentioned in H.S.'s minute of 23/9 must be made - that communication should precede the provision of the last clause of Sec. 34 of the Forest Act. Before reporting the Survey Genl. we should consult [redacted] C.S. Wright &c.

C.P.B. 27/10

R 30/10

I respectfully beg to submit that the enquiries in regard to claims in the Protected Forests Lands which include the Inter Lands has been made by Mr. Wingate & that as Forest Settlement Officer he has under Sec. 34 of the Act adjudicated on all claims made. No appeal has been made against his decisions & therefore as I submit under Section 35 the Inter Lands are as are now Protected Forests.

The appendices to his report which were originally called for are with the papers & were returned to me & not again submitted as I considered the question of the settlement and &c. completed [illegible]

There is in my opinion established the same right in the case of Protected as well as of Res[d] Forest the settlement of claims under Sec. 34 has now been finally completed.

MN
31.10.84

The Chief Secty's
letter sent that the
necessary enquiry
& adjudication under
the last clause of
Sec. 34 has been made
& he be certified by
ref. to documents,
wh. shd. be put up.

This point, whether
"Betta" lands are
actually included
in Protected Forest
after due observance
of the necessary
formalities
to have been satisfactorily
cleared up in the
Ch. Secty's note submitting
the papers for orders.
CPR 2/11

I have already submitted the documents which in my opinion establish my contention that the requisite inquiry as prescribed in Sec. 34 has been made. They are amongst the papers. These documents consist of the statement by Mr. Wingate in respect of each village of his judicial investigation, the evidence taken, and the decision passed — in other words of the settlement made by him in respect of claims in addition with his recommendations concerning pensions. These are the customary settlement papers through they can not be termed as decisions of matters judicially as in decisions or as is done by the last civilian Forest Settlement Officer. I am not aware what further documents on this subject can be expected.

I was further note that the Dy. Conservator, the Commissioner & the Collector like Mr. Wingate agree as regards the settlement as well as the demarcation: indeed the Commissioner (para 28) objected to some of the settlement decisions, but added that an appeal against them was now time

Council. In this para 6 of my draft Rly
Board's reference to the latter portion of
the hon. member's minute to the extra
attention to para 8 of my draft Rly
Board's letter to the Bihta Lands as being
Protected Forest. I wrote the draft after
going carefully through all the papers
when I had received the hon. member's
reply to my D.O. letter to him & also
hon. Mr. Gupta's answer to my note to him.
I was then convinced that all needful
formalities had been observed. All the
papers which were before me were sent
to the hon. member with my draft
of which he approved on copy 31. I
did not consider any detailed explanation
of my reasons for the remarks in my
draft regarding the results of the settlement
necessary. Nor is it customary to furnish
him except when specially called for.

Yrs
S. L

These papers herein have returned by
the Hon. the Postmaster if not answered
by [illegible] minister
be sent to the Hon. the Acting on
his return.

Ur
5.11.84

I think there can be no question
as to the nature of the Betta land
included in P. Forests: nothing I
think was assigned beside the user
in the specific areas "attached" to
each farm. This user is continued &
it is not proposed to make any
change in addition to the enjoyment
of the garden. But I think there
must be some record in Navan
record on T. settlt reports showing
what Betta lands are fully, &
the office may search. I think
we have already had a discussion
whether they should be included
in Forests or not before us &
on it (? Yellapur)

JOR 17/11

19/11

2348A

With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Richey's minute dated 17th ultimo ~~instant~~, the following summary of the correspondence traceable on the Records regarding Betta lands in Kánara is submitted.

The following extracts from a report submitted by the Asstt. Collr. of Kánara in May 1864 explain the origin and nature of Betta lands and the bearing of the forest-rules introduced at the time upon them:—

"In order properly to estimate the bearing of these questions on the welfare of the district, it is necessary to take into account the conditions under which areca gardens were originally planted, and are now kept in cultivation, and it will then be seen that in order to produce remunerative crops

a large and constant supply of foliage and firewood is no less an essential than suitable soil and adequate irrigation. Furthermore, with regard to the supply of foliage for manure. This is obtained from trees, chiefly of the kinds "Muthy" and "Kungal", growing on Government land. The land so used is technically known as "Betta", or coppice, and its appearance is familiar to everyone who has visited the Wynaad, stretching as it does for miles in every direction, and being marked by the peculiar stunted appearance of the trees. The process by which these Bettas spread over the country was gradual: originally, when area cultivation was comparatively limited, the cultivators obtained a sufficient supply of leaves from the trees on the land immediately adjoining their gardens. In the course of years, however, the gardens became

much

much extended, the trees in the vicinity thereby no longer suffered, and it thus happened that as no active measures were taken by Government to limit the area within which leaves might be cut the Betta land gradually absorbed a large portion of Government forest. The cultivation steadily encroaching year by year, as they had no interest in planting up or preserving the older and less productive Bettas so long as fresh trees on Government land offered an abundant supply of leaves without cost or care. The importance of the Betta will be evident from a consideration of the quantity of foliage which must be drawn from it. Thus each acre of area garden requires annually 500 coolie loads of leaves, and, as one acre of Betta is estimated to produce on an average only fifty loads per the year, not less than eight or ten

acres

acres of Betta, such as it now is, little skilled labour, is required for the proper cultivation of one acre of garden.

Having pointed out in what way and to what extent a supply of foliage and firewood is required in garden cultivation, we may now proceed to consider how far existing forest rules, by interfering with this supply, have affected injuriously the interests of the cultivators.

Till within the last ten years there was hardly any forest conservancy at all. The cultivators had the enjoyment of all forest produce, obtaining timber, firewood, and foliage, without cost or hindrance in such quantities as they required for building and agriculture, and it was this free use of forest produce which enabled them, under the disadvantages of an unhealthy climate and

and county population, to introduce into the District a high class of garden cultivation. During the last ten years, however, one restriction after another has been enforced, while the increased stringency of forest conservancy has, within the last two years raised what were before merely breaches of minor restrictions into offences cognizable by the Police, and punishable with all the severity of the criminal law. The rule which chiefly affects the present question is contained in a notification issued by the Forest Department dated 31st December 1880, which prohibits the cutting of green wood without a permit.

2- On receipt of the Assistant Collector's letter the following instructions

instructions were issued by the Collr. of Kaira.—

"As the ryots of the Survey Taluk desire to have their Betta assessed, they shall be allowed eight acres of Betta for one acre of garden land that they may possess. These allotments should be measured and marked by boundary marks, and assessed at four annas an acre, or six annas an acre, according to the quality of the Betta allotted. This assessment will stand good until the introduction of the Rev. Survey and Assessment, when the assessment that may then be fixed, will be levied

"In the land that may be defined and assessed as above the cultivator will be free to cut or plant trees, &c."

3- The correspondence was

at the said time, pursuant
to Govt order No. 3022 dated 17th December 1866
approved of the arrangement
[illegible]
to proceed on the introduction of the Forest Survey into the Survey Talooka and
on the understanding that
in respect to the cutting
and appropriation of the
trees none of the then
existing Forest produce should
be infringed."

4- The settlement of
Betta Lands carried out
in accordance with these
orders was reported to
Govt in May 1867. The
following extracts from
para: 4 of G.O. No. 2211
dated

dated 5th June 1867 contain
the orders of Govt on certain
points passed on the reports

"The reduction of the
assessment to Jour ann
proposed by Col: Anderson
seems desirable to remove
opposition, and may be
approved as a temporary
measure. But eventually
at least two classes must
be created, with different
rates according to the
Quality of the Bhet, in
the manner originally
proposed.

The limitation of
8 acres of coppice to
each acre of garden should
not be too strictly enforced,
as there are undoubtedly
cases where the owners

of garden only of proportionate right to a large extent of Betta, greater than the pro portion of right to one hund yield on the one hand it would materially affect the popularity and success of the settlement if it threatened any in violable rights, and on the other it should be remembered that great extents of these Betta lands are frequently almost, if not perfectly, useless for the purpose of garden cultivation, and an extensive Betta in one place may not be nearly as valuable as another of far less extent in a different

locality

Regarding the right of timber growing in the Betta lands, it is to be observed that the Collector, in the 6th para of his letter to Mr Pedder dated 12th August 1864, laid down a rule for the disposal of any valuable trees hitherto unpollarded, and this rule was sanctioned by Govt. It seems very undesirable to lay down any more precise rule, except so far as to point out that the plan of reserving for the use of Govt all valuable trees in Betta land (coloured

X Y

From what I have seen of the Surveyor General's Report you will see that there are very few cases in which valuable timber is to be found in Land let by to be let as trees in Betta land are almost all hollands, and the land of such is not worth preserving for such trees I would exact no rule But where any valuable trees hitherto reserved for Betta are included in any Betta Land they shd be disposed of as you propose they shd be true rule for all, the only exception I would be whatever be likes with the trees in Betta, with the reservation that if any more timber or firewood grow in such trees than [illegible] must [illegible] or [illegible].

(which was one of the
alternatives proposed in Mr. Wedderburn's
letter of the 6th May and
approved by the Calls)
is opposed to the spirit
more recently laid down
by Govt that such
Rights should not be
maintained in future
and ought to be pro-
hibited. If the other
courses then remain
the preferable one
appears to be to pay
the trees at a val-
uation to the occupant.
As observed by Mr.
Wedderburn & the Calls
there must be very few
trees in Betta land which
are worth preserving or selling.

5th January 1869

certain proposals were submitted to Govt. for relieving the Asstt Collrs of the duty of superintending the measurement and allotment of hetta lands and transferring the work to the Survey Dept. In the course of the correspondence the Survey & Settlement Commr made the following suggestions with regard to the assessment of hetta lands –

"I see no necessity whatever for forcing on the "jungders" an occupation of hetta lands,

[illegible] lead to the elimination of the Jornada from the latter [illegible] Shelter to consider the assessment of Betta in the garden rate, and to give the requisite quantity free of assessment; for a garden, in Kanara can no more exist without Betta than without water, and one has just as much need to be considered in the rate of assessment as the other.

"According to the plan furnished the survey would merely [illegible]

have to make and
apportion a certain quantity
of Soda to each garden
(as already mentioned)
taking care that the
area &c as apportioned
should be fixed after
duly considering the nature
of the trees growing on
the land, whether
they are numerous and
thick or thin and scattered,
and whether they have
been constantly pollarded
or otherwise.

"All forest rights
would be reserved, the
land making the con-
cession sought by the
cultivators of garden lands
which the Collector con-
siders reasonable, and

1 Lieut. Jayakar Head
Assistant Collector & Dy.
Collector

Granted attach the
Bette appertained to certain
Gardens by making an
entry of the same in the
Settlement papers as
follows:—

Survey Number	Description	Cultivable area	Assessment	Name of occupant	Remarks
		A. G.	R. A. P.		The following 15 Bet-numbers are attached to the garden-number and go with it in case of relinquishment or transfer.
4	Garden	4 - 0	28-0-0	Kulappa Dhoje	No. 61 — 12-20 No. 64 — 20-20 Total. 33. 0

6 — Government in their Rev. No. 664 dated 15th February 1869 passed orders as follows on their proposals:—

Govt.

"Government Circular
in the proposals for relieving
the Assist Collectors of the
duty of ascertaining the
measurement of the Lots.

"As regards the question
of assessment, H.M. in Council
is inclined to think
it would be better to place
some assessment, however
small, on these lands, as
by so doing a direct proof
of ownership would be
established. He would
not, however, object
to the proposal to attach
a certain quantity of
this land to each garden,
and include the as-
sessment of it in the
garden rate, if, in the
opinion of the local authority,
this arrangement is

likely

likely to be the most profitable one."

About the same time Government sanctioned (G.O. No. 663 dated 15th February 1864) certain Rules with respect to trees growing on lands which as modified by subsequent orders (G.O. No. 2451 dated 16th June 1869) are quoted below :-

"(1) A Register to be kept of all Teak, Honey, Sandal, Jackwood, Ebony and Nebulam, Sheshay, and other valuable trees which the Coll. and Govt. may deem necessary to reserve. Those specially reserved will be mentioned in the Register granting Lands made subject to Govt

of the settlement.

(ii.) These trees are to be the absolute property of Govt, and are not to be cut down and pollarded. Any person detected in doing so will be criminally prosecuted.

(iii) A Register of these trees is to be given to each occupant of Betta lands, who should sign a receipt for the same.

(iv.) Every other description of tree is given for pollarding to the occupant, who may cut them down only on permission from the remainder of the Talook. Such permission to be given for any actual wants of the occupant

for the ...
[illegible] ...
not [illegible] or [illegible] ...
[illegible] ...
[illegible] ...
[illegible] ...
[illegible] ...
the timber to be [illegible]
in case it is cut down
without permission.

(V) The permission of
the Inambakka must be
obtained before any [illegible]
served tree, which the
occupant may wish to
have removed in con-
sequence of its interfering
with his cultivation, can
be cut down.

(VI) All reserved trees
which may fall of them-
selves are the property of
Government."

5. In the correspondence

Despatch of 13th No
5114, dated 13th October
1891, a question was
raised as to the right
of [illegible] to
wood in Betta lands
previous to demarcation
by the Survey. Govt
framed the following
orders on this question -

"His Excellency
the Governor in Council is
pleased to decide that,
with the exception of the
Reserved Kind of trees,
the Ryots may be per-
mitted to pollard all
others within what
is understood to be
their customary Betta
But Manchaters are
not

not [illegible] to
[illegible] to cut down
three trees in the same
way that they are [illegible]
arranged Betta. Such
permission is only granted
by the Assistant Collr in
charge of the Taluka, who
will intimate the fact
to the Deputy Conservator,
and in cases where
more than sufficient
for ordinary agricultural
operations are cut. He
[illegible] obtain his consent
before acting.

9. The way in which
Betta lands were dealt
with when the survey
settlement was introduced
is explained in the

Followg

following extract from a Report (No 92 dated 21st January 1873) of the Survey and Settlement Commr submitting proposals for the Revision of assessment in 39 villages of the Sirsi Taluka

"Betti lands or assignments of jungle-lands attached to gardens are dealt with under G.R No. 664 of 18th February 1869, each garden receiving a defined assignment free from any special assessment on the land. In some instances the assignments have not yet been made and defined in consequence

/

of the Cooly [illegible]
to be engaged on the
duty. In such cases the
garden cultivation con-
tinues in his old round
enjoyment of Betta till
the assignment can be
made, which is done
at the earliest op-
portunity."

10. With reference to
the extract granted
above from Govt. in this
Revn. No. 2711 dated 15th
May 1873 observed as
follows:—

It is presumed that
the assignment of the
"Betta" adjuncts to garden
lands and their demarca-
tion is a process con-
ducted as strictly and

the supervision of the
Higher survey Officers as
well others incidental
to the settlement.-
Rules in Council will be
made to receive bol.
Indemnity accordingly
to this effect.-"

1.- There is no further
allusion to Betta Lands
in the Survey Settlement-
Report of the Surveyor
Calcutta disposed of
since 1873.

2.- In Septr 1880 a
Forest- settlement Report of
certain villages in the
Pirri Talooka prepared
by Mr Horsley was
submitted to Govt.
The following extract,

from the [illegible]
the Bhet Land not [illegible]
Bhet Lands not re-
[illegible]
Marked by the Survey
were treated.

"The assignment of
Bhet Land is not complete
in three villages. This work
is done by the Revl. Survey.
So I request petitioners to
these and left sufficient
areas of Protected Forests
Around the gardens."

"It will be seen from
the statement that the
area of Protected Forest
is very large, but it
must be remembered
that besides the Large
Kumri allotments it
contains a Quantity
of Bhet and Khair.

O

"In the future, Petta
Grazing Areas will be limited to
Pollard certain Kinds of
Trees for the sake
of the leaf manure is
indispensable to Superior
Cultivation."

13- In their Resn: No
5369 dated 20th October
1886, Govt passed the
following orders with
Refce to this question.

"Govt concur with the
Commr, S.D. in considering
that details as to grazing,
Betta and Khan Lands
may be left for gradual
settlement by the several
departments as the survey
progresses. The Betta Land
Required can as suggested
be given as required from
the Protected Forest Area."

14- Regarding grant of
Licenses for Mining
Lands for Mr. Leslie
Forest was also passed
in the Forest Settlement

Report of certain villages
of the Anuradhapura and
Yellagamuwa Talukas
disposed of by G. O.
No. 4,541 dated 16th
July 1884. Attention
is respectfully in-
vited to the following
documents marked A
in C 564/88 herewith putup.

Paras. 18-21 of the
Memo. submitted with
the letter from the
Comm^r., S. D., No. 1454
dated

Dated 14th May 1888

Secy's Letter to Govt.

Secy's Minute dated 7th June 1888

Secy's Letter to Govt.

Govt's Minute dated 23rd June 1888.

H.E. Mr Govt's Minute dated 27th June 1888

Secy to G. of B. No 521 dated 10th July 1888.

2/Bn

Subr

I think the information furnished in this year Forest Officers by Mr. Hannan will supply the Govt. Mr Bisley with all the information concerning Betul lands

It will be seen from the foregoing that the constitution of Betul and as Protected is legitimate & that the area for sale only has been appointed forest tree area reserved & even the right to exclusive grazing being conceded on express termination.

I think the whole question of the use of Black Card must be left open to be governed by rules under Sec. 31. Black should always be supplied & proposed by the Conservator & authorised for issue.

I would recommend that besides the papers of such rules no fresh demarcation of areas of P. Forest officers for Black Cutting should be made by a Circle Officer. It must be left open that the Land & every thing in it not expressly given to the Forest-holder for the purpose of his cultivation belongs to Govt & is at the disposal of Govt & should be used only to the extent agreed to the Forest holder; any measure therefore which would [illegible] might lead to encroachment upon the Public property in Black Cotton Soil should be objected to.

Private Forests call attention

to Secs 29 (6) after 1 Feb
in Appendix V a description
of the officers charging rules
whether the proper method
of dealing with [illegible]
forest appeal for Rhetta
it will be introduce a rotation
of areas for cropping on the
analogy of a forest working
plan which is the only safe
method of dealing with such
property, so as to secure the
the annual increment: & not
the capital, it means upon
these areas therefore they
be substituted for 6 of 1 paras
5 & 9:

Further orders are wanted
on the subject of limitation
of cattle herds - see [illegible]
para 9. The order should
state whether proprietors
and cultivators in the
district should be absolutely
prohibited or otherwise. That
proprietors grazing residents
in the district may graze with

Special
Agreements in the area should
Min. Forest be submitted to the
D. Offr. That the rate of fee
for such permits should be
fixed at the full market
value of the privilege. That
for the purpose of this rule
all persons shall be considered
Professional graziers who have
more cattle than are required
for their cultivation plus
a limited number of dairy
cattle for domestic supply.
That details of these rules
should be furnished by the
Conservators who are to draft rules
for Protected Forests. That fees
of fees & of amounts needed
in addition to cultivation
fee will require careful con-
sideration. That application
will not be refused but must
be granted from village officers
as well as Forest & Police.

F.P. 6/12

I have received from Mr. Godfrey
information touching the Lights
in the Bahama Islands
[illegible] Cards are not
[illegible]
[illegible] Commissioners beg
Com[mission]ers Trinidad and Port of Spain.
Mr. Godfrey submits the
[illegible] of Lists of Pictures and
[illegible] that the Lords Com[mission]ers
[illegible] assign any Pictures or Charts
[illegible] for this purpose.
The Lords will then [illegible] which
[illegible] case shall be selected
[illegible] Charts [illegible] by the
[illegible] of Captain etc. B
[illegible] Expenses to Professional
[illegible] Gratuities [illegible] C.W.
[illegible] Light [illegible] Bermuda
[illegible] Permits [illegible] Astronomical
[illegible] Permits being required
[illegible] Foreign Officers [illegible]

R. 23.12.

to the [illegible] of
Draft Bill after the 2nd
hour sitting. Must be
at end [illegible]

Great [illegible]
[illegible] in the
use of [illegible] Draft
be left [illegible] the [illegible]
rules & the [illegible]
31 of the Great Act [illegible]
be drafted with
[illegible]
Pending [illegible]
rules to [illegible]
Protected Power [illegible]
before [illegible]
of the [illegible]
a date. [illegible]
[illegible]
Everything in the [illegible]
assigns it [illegible]
for the [illegible]
from being "[illegible]"
and is at the [illegible]
subject only to the [illegible]
of the [illegible]
because [illegible]
lead to [illegible]
public [illegible]
would be of [illegible]
[illegible] Mention of it

drafting the rules
called for by Sec 29 (b) of
the Forest Act, and they
should consider whether the
proper method of dealing
with the areas required for
"bida" is not to introduce a
notation of areas for lopping,
on the analogy of a forest work
ing plan. It seems to me
that this is the only safe
method of dealing with such
property so as to secure that
the annual increment and
not the capital is drawn upon.

I beg to draw the attention of
Government to the provisions of
Sec 2 the limitation of rights
referred to in the Conservator's
letter para the Govt-in-Council
is pleased to direct that
professional graziers not
resident in the district should,
as at present, be absolutely ex-
cluded. Those resident in
the district may be allowed
to graze their herds under
special permits in the areas
to which they may be admitted
by the D. F. Officer. These
permits would be issued

by the Collector, Deputy
Commissioner or District Officer
charge of Forests.
of fees for each head
should be fixed at
full market value of the
~~cattle to be levied~~ to the owners
of them while all persons who
be regarded as professional
graziers, who keep more
cattle than are required for
their cultivation plus a
limited number of dairy
cattle for domestic supply.
Detailed rules in accordance
with these instructions
be furnished by the Co
who are to draft rules for
Forests. The scale of
of animals needed in pro
portion to cultivation
will have to be carefully con
sidered, and their applica
tion must be examined from
village as well as Forest Re
serve and Police Officers
For the purpose of framing
the rules referred to in th
two paras the Govt in Cou
is pleased to nominate

Forests: Forest Settlement Report of 46 villages in the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara District.

No. 278

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2331, dated 17 ... together with subsequent correspondence, memoranda from the Conservator of Forests, S. C., and the Collector of Kánara, and a letter No. 133, dated 8th October 1888, from the Forest Settlement Officer, Kánara, who forwards a report, together with maps, explaining his proposed classification of the forests in 46 villages of the Sirsi Táluka, North Kánara; and making remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The reports now submitted deal with the Forest Demarcation and Settlement of 46 villages in the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara District. The area of these villages is 72,098⅝ acres: 53,807⅞ acres are old forest demarcated before 1878, notified under Section 34 of the Indian Forest Act and subsequently notified under Section 4 as proposed to be constituted Reserved Forest: and 8,225⅝ additional acres were in 1887 notified under Section 4; bringing up the total area already notified under Sections 34 and 4 and Section 4 to 62,032¾ acres. The Forest Settlement Officer now proposes to add to this area (1) 18⅞ acres of land formerly occupied but now acquired for forest purposes by purchase or exchange, (2) 111¾ acres of occupied land, by resort if necessary to the Land Acquisition Act, and (3) 15½⅜ acres of occupied land, hereafter as opportunity offers, thus raising to 62,178⅝ acres, or about 86 per cent. of the total area, the total acreage under forest. From this however has to be deducted the area—not given in the report but apparently not very extensive—of lands which though now nominally included in forests are used as house-sites, meadows and orchards.

2. The Forest Settlement Officer recommends that of the lands included in forest about 35,638½ acres should be formally constituted Reserved Forest, whilst the remainder, some 26,539½ acres, including about 7,000 acres of beta lands, should be treated as Protected Forests. The Conservator of Forests, S. C., whilst assenting to the proposed demarcation of lands to be included in forests is of opinion that all the lands save the beta lands should be constituted Reserved Forest. The arguments he advances in support of his contention are deserving of much weight, but on full consideration of the subject the Governor in Council is opinion that Mr. Wingate's proposals under this head should be adopted, supported as they are by the views expressed by Colonel Peyton who may be regarded as the best living authority on all questions connected with the forests of Kánara. One of the chief merits of Mr. Wingate's scheme is that save in a few isolated instances of little consequence the exercise of privileges would be limited to the Protected Forests, and that therefore the area set apart for Reserved Forest can be strictly preserved, no privileges of any sort being granted in it save in a few areas of restricted size immediately surrounding some hamlets scattered about in it, which areas should be carefully marked off.

3. The requisite notifications should accordingly now be issued in regard to the lands proposed as respectively Reserved and Protected Forests.

4. The recommendation that the small area of forest land included in house-sites, orchards and occupied meadows should be disforested, surveyed, assessed and given out on the ordinary survey tenure, meets with the approval of all the local officers and the Conservator and Commissioner and is sanctioned. The assessment should be levied from the date on which it may be fixed and the occupancy formally granted. The trees on these lands should be offered at a moderate valuation to the existing occupants: if they refuse to buy the trees they should be cut down and sold by the Forest Department.

Forests: Forest Settlement Report of 46 villages in the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara District.

No. 278

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5. The occupied lands measuring 18$\frac{3}{10}$ acres already acquired should be notified under Section 4: those measuring 15$\frac{19}{20}$ acres which are now occupied but are proposed for gradual acquisition hereafter should be secured as occasion occurs when relinquished or forfeited or when the occupants are willing to part with them. The immediate acquisition of 43 small numbers with an aggregate area of 111$\frac{1}{3}$ acres, scattered about in the forests, is recommended. Ten of the 43 numbers have already been secured by the Forest Settlement Officer, but owners of the remaining 33 numbers decline to accede to the terms offered or to part with the lands: steps should therefore at once be adopted to take up the numbers in question under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act.

6. The rights found to exist by the Forest Settlement Officer—mainly of way—should be admitted. It seems questionable whether some of the grazing rights admitted by Mr. Wingate were rights at all, but no appeal was possible as intimation of that officer's decisions was not communicated to the Forest Department officers until the period within which an appeal could by law be preferred had elapsed. In future the Forest Settlement Officer should immediately on passing a decision concerning a right claimed communicate a copy of that ~~opinion~~ to the Conservator through the Divisional Forest Officer.

7. It clearly is desirable that the kans or ever-green jungles should be converted into Reserved Forest and strictly conserved. The report shows that serious injury has been caused to these valuable forest plots by the encroachments of the villagers on them and the unrestricted cutting of thorns, brushwood, boughs and even trees. It is essential that these destructive practices should be stopped and active measures taken to preserve these jungles, all of which should therefore be notified as Reserved Forests.

8. The question of the beta lands presents the greatest difficulty, but they now are Protected Forest and must be retained and duly notified as such. Government consider that the various questions arising on the use of these lands must be left open to be governed by rules to be prepared under Section 31 of the Forest Act. These should be drafted without delay and submitted to Government for approval. Pending the passing of such rules no fresh demarcation of Protected Forest assigned for beta loppings should be allowed to be made by means of a ditch. It must be clearly kept in view that the land and everything in it not expressly assigned to the garden holder for the purpose of his cultivation belongs to Government, and is at the disposal of Government subject only to the user assigned to the garden holder; any measure therefore which might lead to encroachment on the public property in beta lands would be of questionable expediency. The attention of the officers drafting the rules is called to Section 29 (*b*) of the Forest Act, and they should consider whether the proper method of dealing with forest assigned for 'beta' is not to introduce a rotation of areas for lopping, on the analogy of a forest working plan. It seems to Government that this is the only safe method of dealing with such property so as to secure that the annual increment and not the capital is drawn upon.

9. Regarding the question of grazing and the limitation of herds referred to in the Conservator's 9th paragraph the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that professional graziers not resident in the district should, as at present, be absolutely excluded. Those resident in the district may be allowed to graze their herds under special permits in the areas to which they may be admitted by the Divisional Forest Officer. These permits might be issued by the Collector through the Assistant or Deputy Collectors in charge of tálukás. The rates of fees for such permits should be fixed at the full market value of the privilege. For the purpose of this rule all persons shall be regarded as professional graziers, who keep more cattle than are required for their cultivation *plus* a limited number of dairy cattle for domestic supply. Detailed rules in accordance with these instructions should be furnished by the Committee who are to draft rules for Protected Forests. The scale of fees and of animals needed in proportion to cultivation, &c., will have to be carefully considered, and their application must be exacted from village as well as Forest, Revenue and Police

Officers. For the purpose of framing the rules referred to in these two paragraphs the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate the Collector of the District as President, the Conservator of Forests and the Forest Settlement Officer as members of the Committee.

10. The order that a clearing round a holding may extend to 50 feet only should be strictly enforced From the Conservator's report it would seem that that limit is not unfrequently greatly exceeded.

11. No difficulty would seem to exist in respect of bena lands. They are apparently assessed occupied lands and are not either Reserved or Protected Forest.

12. As already stated the Reserved Forest lands must, with the few and insignificant exceptions previously noted, be strictly preserved. No lopping of trees of any description can be permitted in them. If the garden holders require more loppings, leaves, and wood for sumári boiling and other objects than their beta lands can provide they must pay for the additional forest produce thus needed, and this they can well afford to do seeing that an acre of land for which they pay about Rs. 10 a year yields them Rs. 200 or more annually.

13. The privileges recommended by the Forest Settlement Officer may, with the explanation given by Mr. Woodrow as to what should be considered the "agricultural purposes" for which wood may be taken, be allowed in the Protected Forests.

14. No free-grazing is at present allowed in the forest tract under report or in any other part of Kánara. All cattle pay for grazing in the forest. The system has been in force for years and no objection to it has been or is raised. The Forest Settlement Officer and all the other officers including the Collector and the Commissioner whose reports are before Government strongly advocate the continuance of the existing system. No change in this respect is therefore called for and Mr. Wingate's proposals in respect of fees and of the areas to be open for grazing are sanctioned

15. The Governor in Council concurs with the Forest Settlement Officer and the local officers in considering that it is desirable that rules should be framed and authorized under Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act for the regulation of privileges, &c., in Protected Forest, as the rules now in operation have no legal validity and are merely departmental orders. Draft rules should now be prepared by the ~~Forest Settlement Officer, the Divisional Forest Officer and the Collector in consultation, and should be submitted to Government for approval through the Conservator and the Commissioner, S. D.~~ The new rules under the Act would probably follow on the general lines of the rules issued by Colonel Peyton and Mr. Candy with such modifications as experience since gained may show to be advisable.

Committee mentioned in paragr. The Committee will submit their reports through the Commissioner S. D.

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D., 12/90
The Collector of Kánara,
The Forest Settlement Officer, Kánara (with the maps and with a request that he will submit drafts of the notifications referred to in ~~paragraph 2, 3 of~~ the Resolution),
The Conservator of Forests, S. C.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General.

H.E. the for-for appl before wave R. H. L. 10/12/90

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

No 10/1

Forests: Forest Settlement Report of 46 villages in the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara District.

No. 278.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2331, dated 17th July 1889—Submitting, together with subsequent correspondence, memoranda from the Conservator of Forests, S. C., and the Collector of Kánara and a letter No. 133, dated 8th October 1888, from the Forest Settlement Officer, Kánara, who forwards a report, together with maps, explaining his proposed classification of the forests in 46 villages of the Sirsi Táluka, North Kánara; and making remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The reports now submitted deal with the Forest Demarcation and Settlement of 46 villages in the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara District. The area of those villages is 72,098⅝ acres: 53,807$\frac{3}{16}$ acres are old forest demarcated before 1878, notified under Section 34 of the Indian Forest Act and subsequently notified under Section 4 as proposed to be constituted Reserved Forest: and 8,225⅝ additional acres were in 1887 notified under Section 4; bringing up the total area already notified under Sections 34 and 4 and Section 4 to 62,032¾⅜ acres. The Forest Settlement Officer now proposes to add to this area (1) 18$\frac{7}{16}$ acres of land formerly occupied but now acquired for forest purposes by purchase or exchange, (2) 111½⅜ acres of occupied land, by resort if necessary to the Land Acquisition Act, and (3) 15½⅜ acres of occupied land, hereafter as opportunity offers, thus raising to 62,178$\frac{5}{16}$ acres, or about 86 per cent. of the total area, the total acreage under forest. From this however has to be deducted the area—not given in the report but apparently not very extensive—of lands which though now nominally included in forests are used as house-sites, meadows and orchards.

2. The Forest Settlement Officer recommends that of the lands included in forest about 35,638½ acres should be formally constituted Reserved Forest, whilst the remainder, some 26,539½ acres, including about 7,000 acres of beta lands, should be treated as Protected Forests. The Conservator of Forests, S. C., whilst assenting to the proposed demarcation of lands to be included in forests is of opinion that all the lands save the beta lands should be constituted Reserved Forest. The arguments he advances in support of his contention are deserving of much weight, but on full consideration of the subject the Governor in Council is opinion that Mr. Wingate's proposals under this head should be adopted, supported as they are by the views expressed by Colonel Peyton who may be regarded as the best living authority on all questions connected with the forests of Kánara. One of the chief merits of Mr. Wingate's scheme is that save in a few isolated instances of little consequence the exercise of privileges would be limited to the Protected Forests, and that therefore the area set apart for Reserved Forest can be strictly preserved, no privileges of any sort being granted in it save in a few areas of restricted size immediately surrounding some hamlets scattered about in it, which areas should be carefully marked off.

3. The requisite notifications should accordingly now be issued in regard to the lands proposed as respectively Reserved and Protected Forests.

4. The recommendation that the small area of forest land included in house-sites, orchards and occupied meadows should be disforested, surveyed, assessed and given out on the ordinary survey tenure, meets with the approval of all the local officers and the Conservator and Commissioner and is sanctioned. The assessment should be levied from the date on which it may be fixed and the occupancy formally granted. The trees on these lands should be offered at a moderate valuation to the existing occupants: if they refuse to buy the trees they should be cut down and sold by the Forest Department.

5. The occupied lands measuring 18$\frac{3}{16}$ acres already acquired should be notified under Section 4: those measuring 15$\frac{1}{16}$ acres which are now occupied but are proposed for gradual acquisition hereafter should be secured as occasion occurs when relinquished or forfeited or when the occupants are willing to part with them. The immediate acquisition of 43 small numbers with an aggregate area of 111$\frac{13}{16}$ acres, scattered about in the forests, is recommended. Ten of the 43 numbers have already been secured by the Forest Settlement Officer but to part with the lands: steps should therefore at once be adopted to take up the numbers in question under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act.

6. The rights found to exist by the Forest Settlement Officer—mainly of way—should be admitted. It seems questionable whether some of the grazing rights admitted by Mr. Wingate were rights at all, but no appeal was possible as intimation of that officer's decisions was not communicated to the Forest Department officers until the period within which an appeal could by law be preferred had elapsed. In future the Forest Settlement Officer should immediately on passing a decision concerning a right claimed communicate a copy of that decision to the Conservator through the Divisional Forest Officer.

7. It clearly is desirable that the kans or ever-green jungles should be converted into Reserved Forest and strictly conserved. The report shows that serious injury has been caused to these valuable forest plots by the encroachments of the villagers on them and the unrestricted cutting of thorns, brushwood, boughs and even trees. It is essential that these destructive practices should be stopped and active measures taken to preserve these jungles, all of which should therefore be notified as Reserved Forests.

8. The question of the beta lands presents the greatest difficulty, but they now are Protected Forest and must be retained and duly notified as such. Government consider that the various questions arising on the use of these lands must be left open to be governed by rules to be prepared under Section 31 of the Forest Act. These should be drafted without delay and submitted to Government for approval. Pending the passing of such rules no fresh demarcation of Protected Forest assigned for beta loppings should be allowed to be made by means of a ditch. It must be clearly kept in view that the land and everything in it not expressly assigned to the garden holder for the purpose of his cultivation belongs to Government, and is at the disposal of Government subject only to the user assigned to the garden holder; any measure therefore which might lead to encroachment on the public property in beta lands would be of questionable expediency. The attention of the officers drafting the rules is called to Section 29 (*b*) of the Forest Act, and they should consider whether the proper method of dealing with forest assigned for 'beta' is not to introduce a rotation of areas for lopping, on the analogy of a forest working plan. It seems to Government that this is the only safe method of dealing with such property so as to secure that the annual increment and not the capital is drawn upon.

9. Regarding the question of grazing and the limitation of herds referred to in the Conservator's 9th paragraph the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that professional graziers not resident in the district should, as at present, be absolutely excluded. Those resident in the district may be allowed to graze their herds under special permits in the areas to which they may be admitted by the Divisional Forest Officer. These permits might be issued by the Collector through the Assistant or Deputy Collectors in charge of tálukas. The rates of fees for such permits should be fixed at the full market value of the privilege. For the purpose of this rule all persons shall be regarded as professional graziers, who keep more cattle than are required for their cultivation *plus* a limited number of dairy cattle for domestic supply. Detailed rules in accordance with these instructions should be furnished by the Committee who are to draft rules for Protected Forests. The scale of fees and of animals needed in proportion to cultivation, &c, will have to be carefully considered, and their application must be exacted from village as well as Forest, Revenue and Police

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15. The Governor in Council concurs with the Forest Settlement Officer and the local officers in considering that it is desirable that rules should be framed and authorized under Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act for the regulation of privileges, &c., in Protected Forest, as the rules now in operation have no legal validity and are merely departmental orders. Draft rules should now be prepared by the Committee mentioned in paragraph 9. The Committee will submit their reports through the Commissioner, S. D. The new rules under the Act would probably follow on the general lines of the rules issued by Colonel Peyton and Mr. Candy with such modifications as experience since gained may shew to be advisable.

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S D.,
The Collector of Kánara,
The Forest Settlement Officer, Kánara (with the maps and with a request that he will submit drafts of the notifications referred to in the Resolution),
The Conservator of Forests, S. C.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General.

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Forests: Kánara, Dhárwár, Belgaum and Bijápur.

No. 525.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1890.

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, S. C., No. 4559, dated 11th January 1890—Requesting that he may be informed what meaning should be attached to the term "brushwood" in the rules regarding the cutting of forest produce in Kánara which were published in Volume XV, Part I, of the Gazetteer; and making remarks.

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, S. C., No. 4671, dated 16th [illegible] 1889—Bringing to notice certain difficulties and doubts arising from the prea[illegible]ng of Government Notification No. 299, dated 15th January 1881; and su[illegible]a draft of the notification which he proposes shou'l be substituted for the previous notification.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1987, dated 24th June 1889—Submitting his remarks with reference to Government memorandum No. 1621, dated 27th February 1889, and recommending the publication of the proposed notification with the amendments suggested by the Collector of Belgaum

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 4264, dated 21st December 1889—Submitting with reference to Government memorandum No. 6251, dated 24th August 1889, reports on the subject, Nos. 175 and 3463, dated 17th September and 13th December 1889 respectively, from the Forest Settlement Officer, Kánara, and the Collector of Kánara.

RESOLUTION.—In the circumstances reported the definition of brushwood given by Mr Woodrow may be accepted, *i. e.*, bushes, shrubs and all ligneous growths which do not become timber trees. The list* of such ligneous growths supplied by the Divisional Forest Officer is appended to this Resolution for the guidance of officers of the Forest and Revenue Departments.

2. The publication of the notification prepared by the Conservator of Forests, S. C., as amended by the Collector of Belgaum in supersession of Notification No. 299, dated 15th January 1881, is sanctioned.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Kánara,
The Collector of Belgaum,
The Collector of Bijápur,
The Collector of Dhárwár,
The Forest Settlement Officer, Kánara,
The Forest Settlement Officer, Dhárwár and Belgaum,
The Conservator of Forests, S. C.

* Printed on the reverse.

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

List of shrubs suitable for being included in the term "brushwood."

No.	Description.
	Brushwood for manure.
1	Karvi.
2	Mangari.
3	Gonagal.
4	Bikki.
5	Churni or Mullahanu
6	Purgi.
7	Pendari.
8	Neili.
9	Bonageri.
10	Gorlchi.
11	Kowli.
12	Kumsa.
13	Vaivalingi.
14	Gurgi.
15	Sanna Ichal.
	Brushwood for fences and dams.
1	Haviga.
2	Salle.
3	Nurkal.
4	Kunnerlu.
5	Hannusampigi.
6	Kurikannar.
7	Akkurkal.
8	Halivanu.
9	Kudgeri.
10	Sonemavu.
11	Kanagal.
12	Kasal.
13	Kandaswal.
14	Nirsalli.
15	Niratti.
16	Maragowri.
17	Hannageri.
18	Kowlu.
19	Gooz.
20	Budlunda.
21	Honchunagal
22	Holagera.
23	Ala.
24	Basri.
25	Goli.
26	Atti.
27	Barla.
28	Charmal.
29	Kariyadri or Kad Amti
30	Andi.
31	Sasanbhagi.
32	Kaddhupa.
33	Manu.
34	Gulmavu.

NOTE.—A few of the above kinds do become trees, but the wood is soft and of no value.

Forests - Kánara

No 1094.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D, No. 156, dated 22nd January 1890—Submitting memoranda from the Conservator of Forests, S. C, and the Collector of Kánara, together with the following letter No 266, dated 19th December 1889, from the Forest Settlement Officer, Kánara:—

"With reference to the correspondence regarding the disforestment of a certain portion of land out of Survey No 22 of the village of Tenkal in the Sirsi Táluka, I have the honour to forward herewith a draft notification, and request that you will cause the said notification to be published in the *Government Gazette*"

RESOLUTION.—The draft notification should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To
1 The Commissioner, S D.,
2 The Collector of Kánara,
3 The Forest Settlement Officer, Kánara,
4 The Conservator of Forests, S. C.

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

List of shrubs suitable for being included in the term "brushwood."

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	Brushwood for manure.
1	Karvi.
2	Mangari.
3	Gonagal.
4	Bikki.
5	Charni or Mullahanu
6	Pargi.
7	Pendari.
8	Nelli.
9	Bonageri.
10	Gokehi
11	Kowli.
12	Kumsa.
13	Vaivalingi.
14	Gurgi.
15	Sanna Ichal.
	Brushwood for fences and dams.
1	Haviga.
2	Salle.
3	Nurkal.
4	Kunnerlu.
5	Hannasampigi.
6	Karikumar.
7	Akkarkal.
8	Halivana.
9	Kudgeri.
10	Sonenavu.
11	Kanagal.
12	Kusal.
13	Kundaswal.
14	Nirsalli.
15	Niratti.
16	Maragowri.
17	Hannageri.
18	Kowlu.
19	Gooz.
20	Budbenda.
21	Honchanagal.
22	Holageri
23	Ala.
24	Basri.
25	Goli.
26	Atti.
27	Burla.
28	Charmal.
29	Kariyadri or Kad Amti
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Forests · Kánara

No. 1094.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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RESOLUTION.—The draft notification should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Kánara,
The Forest Settlement Officer, Kánara,
The Conservator of Forests, S. C.

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1890.

No. 1034.—With reference to Government Notification No. 6301*B* of 30th November 1880, published at page 1056 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 9th December 1880, Part I, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the land specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall cease from the date of this Notification to be Protected Forest in the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara District :—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Area.
		A. g. a.
Kukal	22, part of	0 34 0

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

TOTAL EXPOSURES

20

TOTAL EXPOSURES

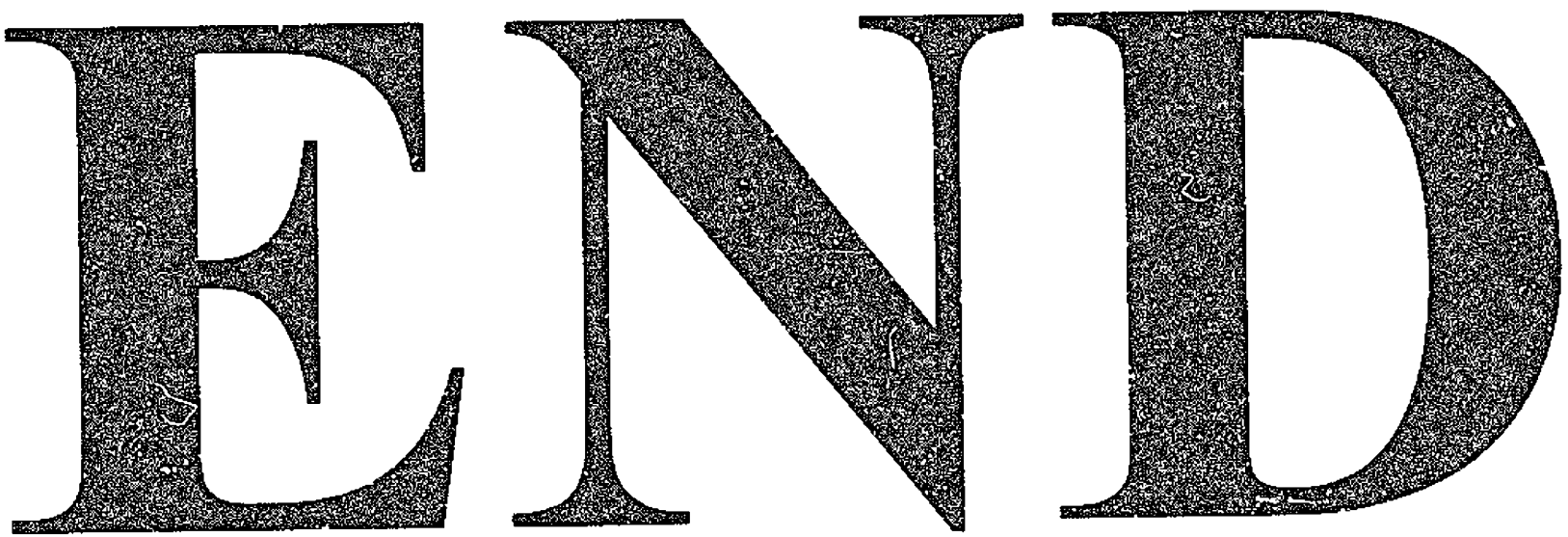
202

TOTAL EXPOSURES

202

TOTAL EXPOSURES

202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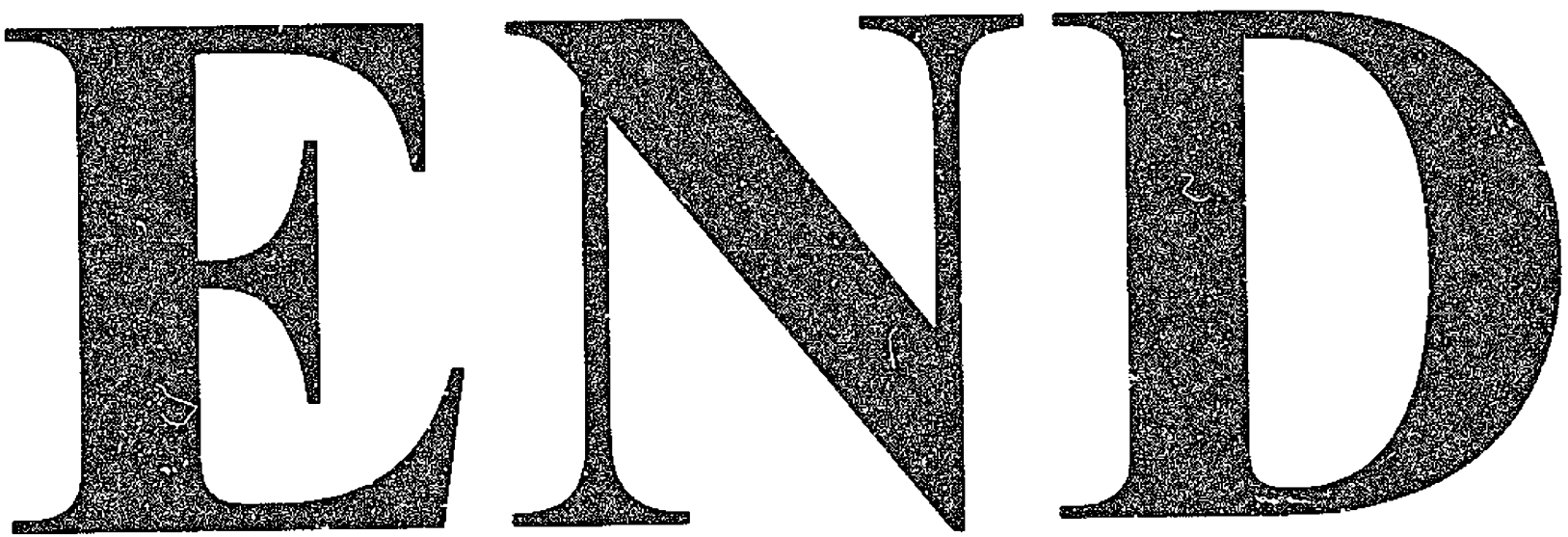
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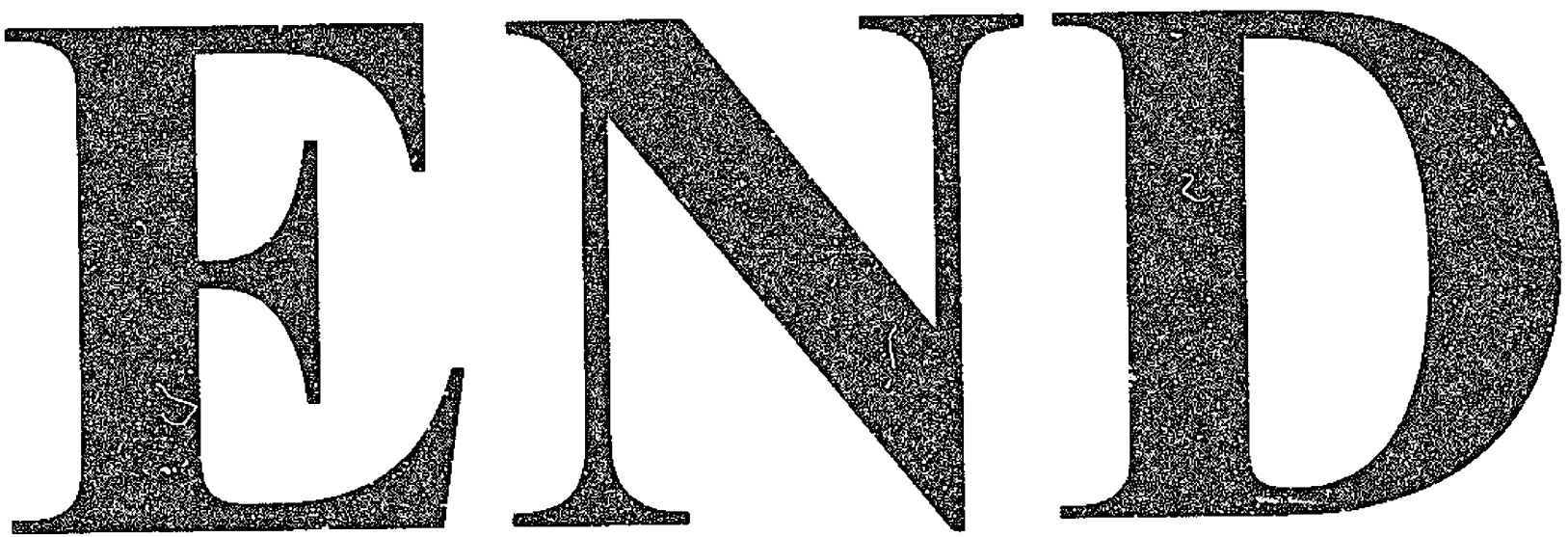
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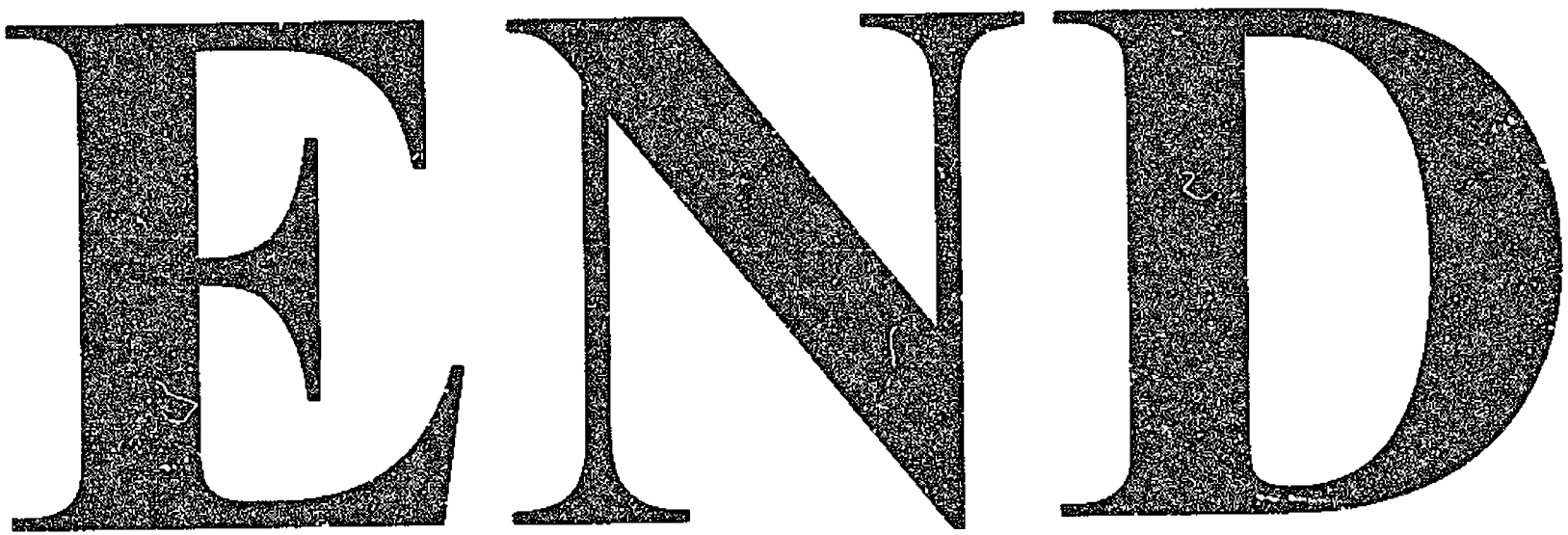
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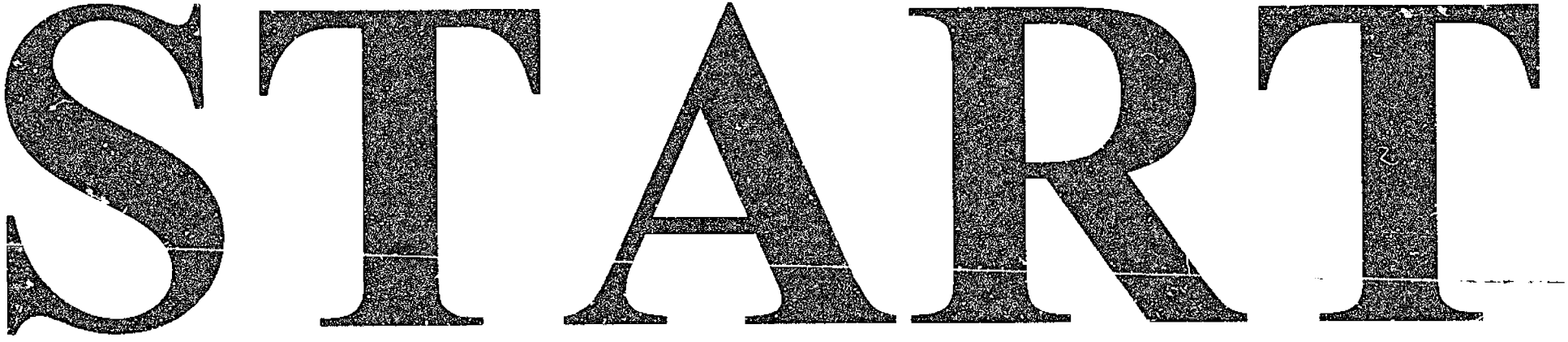
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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, MUMBAI.

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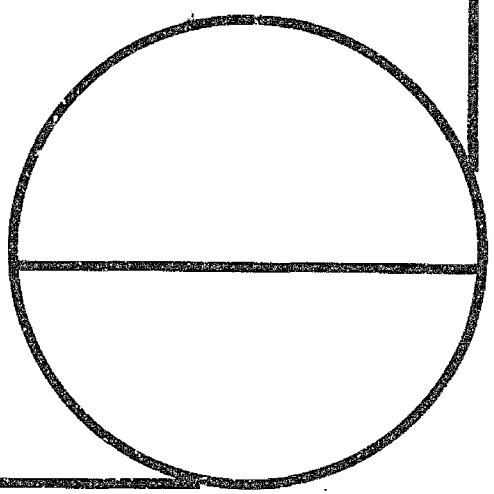
NO :

YEAR :

EXPOSED BY : ANIL SAWANT

DATE :



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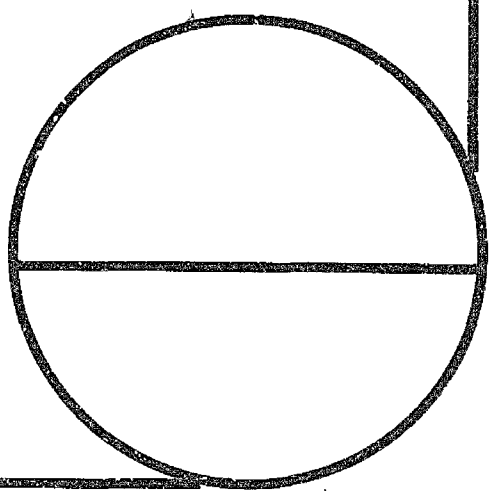

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4248

1895

Rep. Dept.

VOL 30

Condition of the People

The greater part of the travelling season was spent by me in the Dharwar District. As before, it might not to record any remarks here, but as some of my impressions there have been reflected at least in part here, I will venture to state them and trust to be excused if they seem commonplace or misplaced. Progress in the outward and visible signs of increasing prosperity is so slow that to some eyes things stand still and as I have been absent some little time in native States, where progress, though.

though satisfactory, is sta-
tionary compared with the
advance that has been made
in British districts during
my absence, perhaps I had
better state my impressions be-
fore I become habituated to
what I see around me.

I was first struck by the
spread of the English language
constantly addressed in Eng-
lish. English correspondence
extended to Mamlatdar's Offices
their criminal and other
judgments written in Eng-
lish.

I was next struck with
the intelligence and independ-
-ence

-ence of cultivators and other petitioners. They were aware of High Court Rulings, Government Resolutions, and Laws the advance made by Village offic is patent in the amount of work now expected and obtaine from them.

The state of the Villages, particularly those of any size called forth remark. The stre mostly clean, rubbish heaps - more seldom seen, side gutte not infrequent, the road way more or less in repair, house. -fronts cared for, prickly pear removed, obstructions inter - dicted. Here a school, dispen - sary,

-dary, police lines, there a culvert, water-drawing apperatus or Dharmsála'. Coming from where villages lie almost untouched, the general aspect is unmistakable and refreshing.

Local funds, left with a name yet to gain. In village communications, road side trees, roads, water supply, everywhere, their healthful influence is met. I still see want of interest is complained of. If find the dead bones are collected up and doing, though the life may be but feeble and further development of local

– taxation,

taxation is hopeful. Money is
wanting but wants are expre
-ed that are astonishing to ca
not used to their frequent utte
-ance and indicate that Local
funds have become popular,
and are educating a desire for
cleanliness and comfort.

The railways are circulat
-ing life. I have seen death,
because high prices and want
of food were out of control. I
lately saw in a country scar
-red by former famines what
would have been a severe scar
-city held in perfect check by
the railway supplying grain at
moderate prices and so keeping
Local

local stocks on sale. Further -
Southern Maratha Country and
here the railways will not only
bring famine but they are de-
veloping trade in a striking
way. Numerous factories, presses,
mills and factories and some
by local capital, give the hope
that the industrial life neces-
sary to India longed for by Sir
George Birdwood has begun and
will utilise those vast ag-
-gregates of petty hoarded sav-
ings in which lie latent much
possibility. The saving capacity
is present. Much is said about
useless expenditure. Useful
expenditure has at least Con-
- tinued,

-menced and is the only antidote.
The growth of confidence in
each other to which these com-
-panies testify, is also an evid-
-ence of moral advancement.

The more careful cultiva-
-tion of the soil is convincing
proof that that the cultivat-
-ing classes are being benefi-
-cially affected. Fields clear of
bush or weed, the strips bet-
-ween reduced to narrow width,
down with crop down the Vala
bank and in the bed, crop every
where. If the bad places can-
-not produce good, they are sown
with inferior crop." Pat Kharai
(or bad land within a field)

— has

local stocks on sale. In the -
Southern Marátta's Country and
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-ing classes are being benefi-
-cially affected. Fields clear
bush or weed, the strips bet-
-ween reduced to narrow width,
sown with crop down the Vale
bank and in the bed, crop every
where. If the bad places can-
-not produce good, they are sow-
with inferior crop." Pot Kharab
(or bad land within a field)

— has

has disappeared wherever in-
dustry can prevail. Black-
soil and Survey Settlement -
added to the famed Talukás
was traversing seemed suffi-
-cient explanation, till one
morning I noticed fields with
weeds and bushes growing in
the wheat. Sending to inquire
why Tagái, which was being -
taken freely, was not advanc-
ed, the reply came that I was
in a Moglái village; yet this
village had been surveyed and
assessed I was told on Bom-
bay principles and at similar
rates. The strips between fields
were broad and sent forth
.. long

long arms of the creeping grass (nāt and Dhūb) that stop the plough. The nālā banks and broad bands on either side lay waste. Had a similar experience passing through a village of one of the small States. After that I was generally able to tell our boundary by the difference in cultivation though the difference might not always be so striking.

This showed there were other causes at work. The value of land has greatly risen, specially since the railway. 40 to 50 times the assessment is a common rate

Sometimes

sometimes to one 100 times. An example was quoted of 11 acres sold for Rs: 5000, but this was due to party feeling. It shows however money is there and with a plough bullock bought for Rs. 400 recalled the extravagances of the days of dear cotton. Cultivators are beginning to learn less on village Sawkars, to sell to Agents and to take produce direct to the large markets. Increase in Registration was accounted for partly by increase of Leases, showing land owners could retire, partly by so much land being over Rs. 100 in value. All were unanimous, land was

not

not passing to Sáwkárs. The increased value of land was working with increased application for Tagái towards a breaking of the customary higher rates of interest no longer justified by bad security

The reason that our villagers were not sitting lighter like their neighbours must be that they are eating the fruit of their labour. I have found that after a Settlement the Civil Courts are rapidly and unscrupulously used for making up ancestral debts out of ancestral ledgers. This may have occurred after our settle-

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-ment,

-ment and given to the civil-
-law and to the indebted ryot
part of their reputation. In
Dhárwár I was struck with
a new experience. It was that
if there ever had been a time
when it was doubtful if the
Survey tenure was a boon, that
stage had passed over the ryot
and had left him sturdy and
strong, fearing neither Sáwkár
nor Government official, til-
-ling his land with a will and
selling where he pleased, know-
-ing the law and clinging to it
as his Protector. Convincing
my self I was constrained to
bear testimony to what has
... been,

been achieved since I was an
Assistant Collector by the -
patient working of the District
office and by the persevering
administration of laws with-
-out a gift in the hand or re-
-spect of persons in the eyes. These
two essentials Native States
seek as yet in vain.

The outward and visible
signs of prosperity are appar
-ent in the higher education,
in more general intelligence,
in lines of shops brilliant with
Kerosine oil, in the whirr of the
sewing machine and the chim
-neys of the factories, in the
use made of good bullock carts
- tongas,

bungals, carriages and Railways
in better houses and furniture,
in demand for conveniences
and comforts and in large contri-
butions towards their attain-
ment, in improved dilth, in
Care of cattle, in pleaders
well remunerated, in libra-
-ries and newspapers and
games. All on a small scale
true, but sufficient to show
that some are beginning to under-
stand that life can be worth
living even materially. Edu-
-cation may have arrived at
the stopping stage, but the
young are learning that the
Deity is merciful and that
close

alone is a mental revolution a-
I venture the observation with
diffidence, but I think respect
for truth has increased.

In this District, there are a
number of Civil Court Decrees
for sale of land, the significance
of which, I have not yet gauge
but I observe that my Assistan
describe the people as well-to-d
living in substantial houses,
wearing good clothes, and enjoy
-ing many luxuries. One thing
seems certain. That the Land
Revenue, notwithstanding Re-
-vision increases, is being paid
with more ease than the origi-
-nal assessments probably were
30 years ago, and have left the
people still prospering and
the land advancing in value.
This description may not apply
to deficient rainfall tracts.

J.

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I however read an old settle-
-ment report of one of the four-
-teen Tálukás in Dhárwár, and
it applies there now. My point
is that things may still be —
very bad, but if there is evid-
-ent progress the remedies
that have been applied suc-
-cessfully are not lightly to
be changed, though their —
working may be improved,
and that the most potent —
factor in Indian progress —
is the earnest toil of the —
district officer working not
according to his own varying
views but within lines set
by authority and regulated
by law.

TOTAL EXPOSURES

16

TOTAL EXPOSURES

16

END

END

END

END